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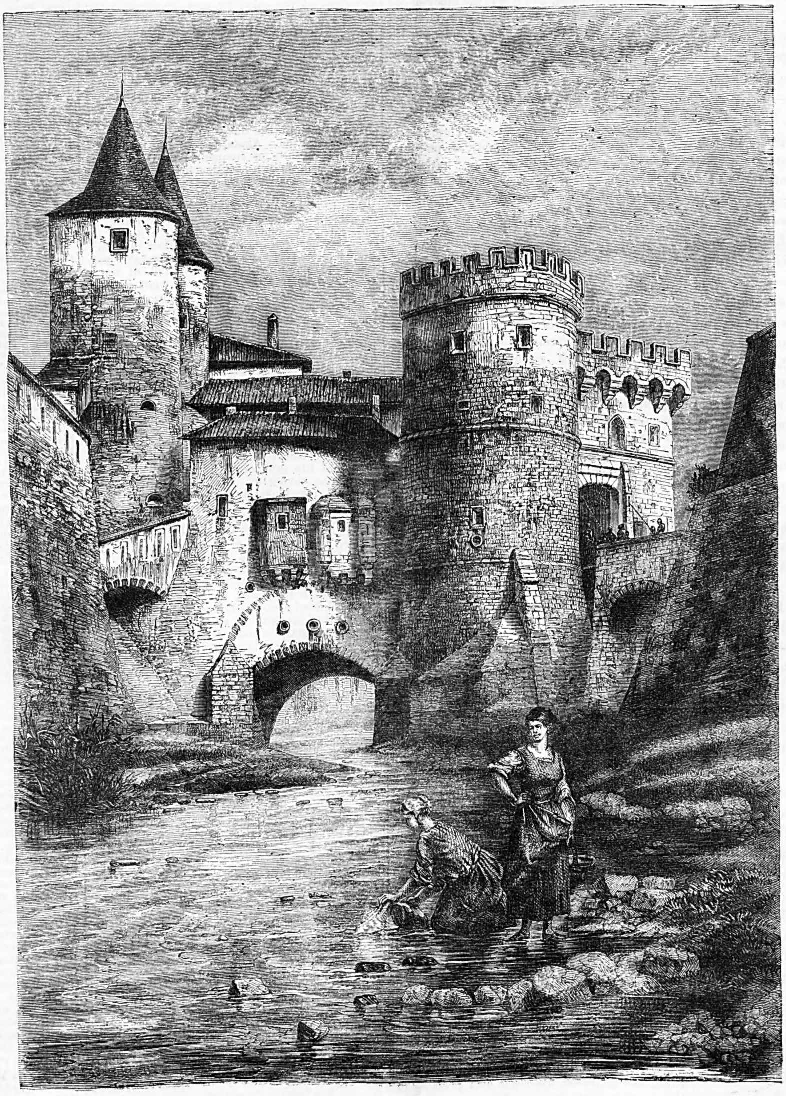
THE PORTE DES ALLEMANDS.

Three hundred and eighteen years ago a wondrously brave and high-spirited French garrison was holding the city of Metz against a powerful beleagering German army. The old German Gate on the east side of the town, of which a spirited and picturesque sketch appears on this page, stood there then very much as it stands to this day. The Emperor Charles the Fifth pelted those massive stone walls with cannot shot, and the marks he left are traceable on the masonry, though more than three centuries have passed away since that famous but fruitless siege. Marshal Bazaine has held Metz against Prince Frederick Charles for about ten weeks, but the young Duc de Guise kept the fortress for ten months against Charles V. and an investing army of 100,000 German soldiers, and had the unspeakable satisfaction at last of seeing the enemy withdraw from outside his walls. The First of January, 1553, when the Germans raised the siege, was a bitter day for that able general and experienced soldier Charles V. He had gone to Metz with his 100,000 men, determined to capture the city at all costs. Metz had been a German town for ages. It was the capital of Austrasia, and had become, under Otho II., a free imperial city and the residence of the prince-bishop; but in 1552 it was seized by France, the Constable Montmorency having got possession of it by stratagem. Metz was a very important and valuable place. Besides being a strong fort it was great in trade and manufacture, and had a population of 60,000, which is nearly equal to that of the present day. The Emperor declared that he would recover the fortress, but he was mistaken. Francois, the young Duc de Guise, afterwards distinguished by his capture of Calais from England, undertook the defence, and was supported by the flower of the French nobility, among whom was the Prince de Conde. The Duc rendered himself so popular among the inhabitants of the town that he had little difficulty in inducing them to endure the horrors of the siege, and the speed with which he strengthened the walls and fortifications was a marvel of engineering. The story of that ten months' siege, inside and outside the city, is a long one, and as terrible as it is heroic. Charles V. lost 30,000 men, and when he, at length, withdrew he declared bitterly that Fortune was a woman, in that she favoured only the young. Bazaine has had a noble example to follow in the defence of Metz. The Duc de Guise had not much more time to victual the city than was allowed by the exigencies of the war of 1870, and the historian may find it hard to say why the fortress should not hold out as long now as it did more than three hundred years ago against a similar force. Metz, to-day as in 1552, is the strongest fortress in France. It is beautifully situated, on a reach of the Mozelle so broad as to render the city quite a maratime place, remarkable in that part of the country for its fine quays and wharfs. It is a very old town—so old as to have been of great importance in the days of the Roman Empire. It has a magnificent cathedral, with a fine open-work spire 373 feet high. In the citadel is a round church which belonged in ancient times to the Knights Templars. A good deal of very old work still forms parts of the city gates. The machinery still remains for receiving the portcullis, and there is a redoubt so contrived that it may be converted into an island by closing the sluice of the little tributary stream called the Seille, whose waters may be raised 24 feet, so as to form a lake more than six miles in extent. Metz has been called the Woolwich of France. It is one of the largest arsenals in that country, and has a most extensive cannon foundry of which the machinery is principally moved by water. It has a military hospital capable of accommodating fifteen hundred patients, and it has barrack-room for a great army. Looking at all these facts it is not to be wondered at that the city has stood out against the enemy for a dozen weeks. If Metz cannot endure a siege of six months it must be because the preparations made by the French for this war, which has been foreseen for four years, were disgracefully defective; for whenever the Franco-Prussian quarrel came to be fought out Metz must of necessity be close upon the battle-ground.



THE GERMAN GATE AT METZ.

TERRITORY.

Ideas are more despotic than realities. A figment of the brain dominates over questions of life and death. There are just now half a million foreigners scouring the fair land of France. Their business is robbery and homicide, and they are diligent at their work. The enemy has a pistol at the head of the beautiful Paris. He dictates terms. Surrender or death. Paris refuses to say the word that would practically release her from her tragic state. A word and King William retires from Versailles; a word and the Germans fall away many a league northward; a word and the cities and provinces now threatened with invasion and ruin would start afresh in the old life of industry, commerce, holiday-making and general vivacity. What stops France from saying the word? An idea; a figment; a fancy. Germany wants Alsace and Lorraine. Paris says "no." Why "no"? It is a curious question. Of the nearly forty millions of men, women, and children, natives of France and dwellers in that portion of the country lying eastward of the new frontier which the Count Von Bismarck desires to create on this side of the Rhine, perhaps not one in a million would be affected in the smallest degree by the cession of those tracts of territory. It would not interfere with their business, their daily life, their income, their taxes. There would be nothing personal to any one of them, nor perhaps to their children or grand children, that would bring home to them the fact that the Government at Paris — Republican, Imperial, or what not — had been relieved of responsibility with respect to the district occupying the left bank of a portion of the upper regions of the Rhine. And then there are the populations of Alsace and Lorraine. How would they be effected by the change? Leaving mere sentiment out of the question, it may be doubted whether it would be a matter of material importance to them on which side of them the frontier line was drawn. But that is not so much the question in its relation to the attitude of Paris. If the Franco-German, or Germano-Gallic peoples of the French Rhine-country now occupied by the Germans were appealing or making dumb signs of entreaty to the French Government not to desert them at this critical moment in their history, and if Paris, in a spirit of devotion to the interest and feelings and sentiments of that population, were heroically refusing to desert them, the case would assume a different aspect. But of this there are no signs. The Alsatians are not clinging imploringly on the skirts of hapless France; the still unconquered portion of the invaded country is not taking its stand on a sentiment of faithfulness to a part of its family held in bondage. It is a question of the national feeling of proprietorship. It is an idea only, and for that idea France has suffered since Sedan, and is suffering more and more every day. There is no novelty in the situation. It is the sort of thing the world has been doing these many centuries, and the sort of thing it will go on doing perhaps for a few centuries more. Not a word of blame can attach to the French nation, or to Paris in particular, for this heroic devotion to an idea. This is not a political column, or we would not start these abstract speculations. Such is human nature at the present stage of its transition, and such is the constitution of society, civilized as well as savage, that we are all bound to fight, in public life and private, every day of our lives, for figments of the brain that do not represent material things. No philosopher is prepared to say what cataclysm would happen among nations if Governments and peoples were suddenly to cease to care for territory. Great Britain no longer wants to add to her acres, but no race is more jealous of the integrity of the soil which it possesses. Not one of us will live to see the day when the national sentiment of territorial proprietorship, though it has none of the elements in it of the sense of personal property, will cease to influence nations and Governments. Therefore we must continue to honour France for her indignant resolve to yield not an inch of earth, and pity her when the hour comes to retire from that position. Nevertheless, it is not much more than a struggle about an idea, and, for all our national sentiment and enthusiasm, it is an idea which will probably be abandoned or regarded from an altogether different point of view at some future stage of civilization.

BRISTOL BRIDGE.

The figures in the immediate foreground of our picture are standing upon what is called the Welsh back. From this point Bristol Bridge and its surroundings present a picturesque and striking scene. We speak of the present Bridge, although our sketch was taken by Mr. Prior, previous to some recent alterations which have robbed it of the balustrades. In place of these old-fashioned stone pillars, ironwork has been intoduced, but Bristolians and lovers of the picturesque will like to preserve our sketch for the sake of the more characteristic features of the familiar work. The scene which our artist depicts is a true representation of the locality as it is to-day, with the exception mentioned, and it was the fancy of our artist to make this exception. Large quantities of fish come up to the Welsh back, and is vended by noisy salesmen amongst equally noisy customers. From the Welsh back you may walk along the quay to the scene of a former picture of Bristol, which we published a few weeks ago. It is a pleasant walk, full of interest and suggestions for thought and fancy. They call it "The Bristol man's walk," simply, we presume, because the old fashioned Bristolian "native and to the manner born," takes a pride in surveying the source of Bristol's wealth. We have a faint remembrance of some strange old poem of Chatterton's—one of the Rowley forgeries—which described a marvellous procession crossing, not the present, but the bridge which was Bristol Bridge when the merchants shook hands with each other across the street from their upper windows. Not long ago the residents in some parts of Maryport Street, close by, could have performed this feat easily. Progress, however, is rapidly removing these "ancient landmarks" of the old, and we had almost said, better days. There are many aspects of modern life which make us pause in committing such an unpopular thought to paper; but for all that, we are not quite sure that steam engines, telegraphs, the cheap post, the penny press, the music hall, and baby farming have made us a happier or more contented people. In the days when the quaint gabled houses of Maryport were built, business ended with the daylight, and young men were contented to succeed their fathers and make their fortune within thirty years. The mayor had hawking parties on Clifton Down, and all the citizens made frequent holidays to join him in the sport; women were not "ladies," boys were not "young gentlemen," girls were taught to cook and spin, and the cad was kicked by honest men out of honest society; wealth was not locked up in the hands of a few, there were no Trades Unions, few strikes, and Christmas and the other festivities were honoured in simple, jovial, genial, English fashion. But poor miserable creatures, they had no telegraphs, no hansom cabs, no postal cards, no daily papers; and now the Western City is perpetually worried and preached into almost unhealthy activity by three dailies. Shade of rare John Taylor how the times have changed!

The present Bristol Bridge was opened in 1768. Built of hewn stone, brought from Courtfield in Monmouthshire, it consists of three arches. The centre arch is elliptical and fifty-five feet span; the side arches are semicircular, and of forty feet each. The piers are forty-two feet long and ten feet thick. On each side is a balustrade of metal work, and footways for passengers.

There was a stone bridge here (previously to the present erection) in 1247, which was taken down in 1761. Remains have been found of a bridge of oak which must have preceded that of 1247, and there is historical evidence that a bridge existed at Bristol as early as 1173.

Our picture was drawn specially for us by Mr. Prior, and engraved upon our own premises in Birmingham by Mr. Rowe, and we venture to say that it offers sufficient evidence of the capacity of the provinces in engraving and printing, though some of our immediate neighbours would no doubt think more highly of the production if it bore the trade mark of London. Nevertheless we present it as an example of country work, and in this and other similar pictures we feel that we have fulfilled our promises that provincial art should not suffer in our hands. Our labour is attended with great difficulties in the country, where with all our art talk we have yet very much to learn and to accomplish. It is a pleasure to feel that we have added a small quota to the advance of art education, more particularly through the medium of our "A. B. C. of Ornamental Design." We hope our readers will forgive these few words of self-congratulation, and take the Bristol Bridge as further warrant of our desire to be worthy of their commendation.

THE MISFORTUNES OF OTHERS.

Ordinary mortality is so common and so inevitable a thing that it disturbs the great mass of survivors but little. All know that one in thirty or forty of the whole human family dies every year, and, save by immediate kindred and friends, the dispensation is accepted with philosophy. The average death-rate occassioned by well-known forms of disease is thus experienced by a community with hardly a comment. Mr. Buckle, not long ago, acquainted the world that a similar even ratio was predicable of the various sorts of crime. We can tell beforehand, he implies, from facts already in our possession, how many people will next year commit forgery, set houses on fire, or murder their grandmothers. Whether such prognostications are quite trustworthy or not, a general belief in their approximate truth, doubtless, prevents men from being quite as much shocked as they would otherwise be by each particular case of crime. That which is common, it would appear, ceases to be terrible. But when death or other misfortune comes in a novel shape, or is attended by unusual circumstances, the effect is very different. The measure or extent of the calamity may be precisely the same, yet in one case society hears of it with eqanimity, and in the other is thrilled with horror.

Many days do not pass without examples of this. It is well known that death by suffocation, or lack of air, is, of all forms, the most common. Yet when the body of a young man was found in Brooklyn, on Wednesday last, in a bran-bin, the poor fellow having fallen in when alone and choked to death, the discovery produced a widespread sensation. Again, loss of life by drowning is a casualty of frequent occurrence. But when a well-known gentleman, fishing on a bridge, is jerked into the water by a sharp bite, and drowned before he can be helped, as happened to Mr. John Smith, of Long Island City, on the same day, it creates, very naturally, an unusual excitement. Still, again, a fire is an everyday accident. But when a floor on which lime is stored gives way under the weight, and, the lime slaking in a chance pool of water below, a conflagration ensues of what appears at first a most mysterious origin, it is not strange the affair should provoke some stir. Such a thing happened in Rahway on Tuesday, and seems so to have astonished the fire companies there that they straightway got up a free fight in honour of the occasion, ending with some dozens of black eyes and cracked crowns. In all these instances the element of wonder is brought in to augment the impression created by disasters not uncommon in themselves, but only in the circumstances wherby they are brought about. Probably in such cases of sudden death as we have cited, the impression is due in part to an instinctive reflection of how precarious is the tenure of life even of the healthiest and most prosperous among us. Men in the bloom and strength of manhood, and flushed, perhaps, with success, are snatched suddenly away, even when they have run no special risks,—and pass out of human sight for ever. The same might as easily happen to any of us at any moment, and the world know us no more.

The appetite for the eccentric or abnormal, however, is what gives to all these casualties their chief novelty and interest. The bulk of mankind dearly love to be astonished, and accidents out of the common way, while the sufferers from them may be sincerely commiserated, are accepted by the public with an eager appetite that may readily be mistaken for cruelty. Such an imputation would be unjust. Just as physical nature abhors a vacuum, human nature abhors monotony. The customary crimes and weaknesses and misfortunes of mankind have too familiar an air to excite in disinterested persons more than a languid attention. Only fantastic or exceptional events can produce decided interest. The man who followed Van Amburgh's menagerie all over England, so as not to miss the fated occasion when the king of beasts should bite his tamer's head off, was only an exaggerated type of common humanity. We have no reason to suppose him more bloodthirsty, or even more unkind than his fellow-men. Very likely he would have done all he could to prevent the impending catastrophe; but, if it was inevitable, he was determined to be there to see it.—*New York Times.*

Important.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. Twenty-five per cent saved in value. [24

Rossetter's Hair Restorer is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

Diet for the Million.—Wealth no longer monopolises the luxuries of life. Persons in the most moderate circumstances can have a delicious dessert daily for a sum so trifling that it is scarcely worth naming. They can take their choice of fifty delicate dishes (each one of which the most fastidious epicure would smack his lips over), at a cost which, in these dear times, may well be called nominal. Custards, creams, blanc-mange, Charlotte Russe puddings, pies, creams, cakes, and jellies are included in this cheap and varied bill of fare. Sea Moss Farine is the most health-giving, delicious, and economical food in the world; composed entirely of refined sea-moss, and prepared with such delicacy as to retain only its nutritious qualities and exquisite flavour. A shilling packet will produce sixteen quarts of blanc-mange, custard pudding, &c. It is certainly incomparable in cheapness, excellence, and the facility with which it can be placed upon the tables of either rich or poor. In shilling packets of all Grocers and Chemists.—Rand Sea Moss Farine Co., 266, High Holborn, London. [21

THE WAR.

This has been a week principally of rumours, and negotiations, and revelations of new diplomatic situations. The news on Friday was that M. Thiers, having failed in his mission all round, was returning to Tours, and that M. Kérartry, who had sought to move Spain to compassionate interference in behalf of France, had failed to make any impression upon the Ministers at Madrid. A day or two previously M. Jules Favre had published his reply to Count Bismarck's circular respecting the interview at Ferrieres. The following is an extract:—

> It is well that France should know to what lengths Prussia pushes her ambition. She does not stop at the conquest of two of our provinces. She coldly and systematically pursues her task of annihilating us. France has no illusions left. For her it is now a question of existence. In proposing to her the sacrifice of three departments as the price of peace, the thing offered her was dishonour. This she rejected. It is now proposed to punish her with death. Such is the position of affairs; but we prefer our present sufferings, our perils, and our sacrifices, to the consequences of the inflexible and cruel ambition of our enemy. France, even if ultimately vanquished, will remain so great in her misfortunes that she will become an object of admiration and sympathy to the whole world. She required perhaps to pass through a supreme trial—she will issue from it transfigured.

The following is an item of war news of the 19th inst., from the German head-quarters at Versailles:—

> Yesterday the 22nd division of the Crown Prince's army attacked the enemy at Chateaudun, where he was about 4,000 strong. The French were beaten back, and the town, which was barricaded, stormed. Many prisoners were taken. The German loss was small.

The following is from Tours of the same date:

> M. Chaudordy has addressed a third circular to the French diplomatic agents abroad, in reply to the Prussian memorandum of the 10th inst. The delegate of the Foreign-office rejects the responsiblity of the miseries attending the continuation of the war, and denies the assertions of the memorandum relative to the condition of Paris. He concludes by declaring that France wishes for peace, but for a durable peace.

That circular may be taken as a key-note of the peace negotiations which followed; for it seems to have been the provinces rather than Paris that desired to try the chance of arriving at terms of peace. There are various items respecting sorties from Paris, but they have not been important either in extent or result. Victor Hugo, it is announced, has declined the proposal of the Government to leave Paris by balloon in order to stimulate the enthusiasm of the provinces. He replied to the offer, that he had always had the intention to devote himself to the defence of Paris. The following was the report on Saturday from Luxemburg respecting the mission of General Boyer from Metz to Versailles:—

> General Boyer, who was sent by Marshal Bazaine to the King of Prussia, has left Versailles. The proposition he took there was that all Bazaine's army should capitulate on the same terms as were agreed upon at Sedan, but that the troops forming the regular Metz garrison should continue to hold the place. This would have made at least half the investing army available for other purposes; but it would also have enabled the reduced garrison to subsist longer on their provisions. Moltke refused the proposition.
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> The *Official Staatsanzeiger* of Friday evening says that the desertions from Metz are on the increase, all those who come out of the fortress giving the same reason for their desertion, namely, hunger. The task of providing the German army with food, on the contrary, is carried out with regularity. Instead of herds of cattle, flocks of sheep are now being sent to the German troops. The illness chiefly prevalent are attributable to the fact that the men have been living on one kind of food. Dysentery is greatly decreasing, and the same may be expected with regard to typhus fever, now that the weather has changed.

The French Government issued the following decree on Friday:—

> Considering that in the attack of the 18th, Châteaudun resisted heroically, a considerable body of Prussian troops, who occupied the town only after it had been bombarded and reduced to ashes, and specially acknowledging the energy and patriotism of the Sedentary National Guards and the bravery of the Francs-tireurs of Paris, the Government decrees that Châteaudun has deserved well of the country, and a credit of 100,000 fr. has been opened to repair the damages.

Amiens and the Department of the Somme were placed in a state of siege on Friday. The National Guards have been put under martial law, and preparations are being made for an energetic defence.

> Homburg, October 21. The Queen has just received the following telegram from the King:—"I have just returned from a small engagement near Malmaison. Twelve French battalions had made a sortie from Mont Valérien with 40 field-pieces. They were driven back after three hours fighting. We witnessed the fight from the viaduct at Marly. The whole town of Versailles was in a state of alarm."
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> Nancy, October 21. The *German Official News* publishes a proclamation which says that, the surrender of Toul and other subsequent successes of the German army having rendered the railway communication safe, it has become possible to bring forward provisions for the troops, without its being necessary to have recourse to requisitions. The King of Prussia has given the necesary orders on this subject, and the proclamation, therefore, calls upon the public to abstain from injuring the railway lines. The same proclamation is to appear in the German official organ published at Strasburg.
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> The Prussians bombarded Vernon on Saturday morning. They were on the opposite side of the Seine, and could not cross, the bridge having been blown up.

The Germans entered St. Quentin on Friday morning at ten o'clock, after half an hour's heavy cannonading. Some of the chief persons of the town arrived at Lille from St. Quentin by special train, to borrow from the bank 2,000,000 of francs, the amount of a requisition in cash imposed upon the latter town by the enemy.—The superior military commands of the French forces have now been definitively constituted as follows: In the Northern region, General Bourbaki has the chief command, with his head-quarters at Lille; in the Western region, General Fierck, with his head-quarters at Le Mans; in the Central region, General de Polhès, with head-quarters at Bourges; in the East, General Cambriels, with head-quarters at Besançon.—Chartres was invested on Friday by 20,000 Germans and 40 guns. An arrangement was made with them by the Prefect and the Mayor, which was ratified by the military authorities.

It was on Monday that the intelligence spread over England of the mediation of the British Government in behalf of an armistice. We cull the more salient items of news on the subject. The following is one of Reuter's telegram from Vienna:—

> The English Government has urgently advised the belligerents to agree to an armistice, which shall allow of the convocation of a Constituent Assembly as speedily

as possible. England has expressed an ardent wish to be supported by Austria, Russia, and Italy. The Austro-Hungarian Government at once responded to this desire, and has in a friendly manner advocated an armistice both in Berlin and Tours.

A Brussels paper on Sunday published the following telegram from London:—

> After the Cabinet Council held on Friday, Earl Granville telegraphed to the English Ambassadors at Tours, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Florence, with the object of inducing the belligerents to agree to an armistice, which should allow of the convocation of a Constituent Assembly. The British Government received replies of a nature to lead to the belief that a proposal for a suspension of hostilities will very shortly be accepted.

The *Constitutionnel*, published at Tours, put the news in the following form on Saturday:

> England has resolved to offer its direct intervention, in order to obtain an armistice from Prussia. Lord Lyons has made propositions with this view to the Government at Tours, and Lord Loftus has taken a similar step in Berlin. England is acting in unison with Austria and Italy, and Russia is disposed to act in the same sense, but in an isolated manner.

Earl Granville's proposals appear to have been made on Friday to the Governments at Tours and Berlin. The intervention seems to have been most favourably received by the public at Tours. Whatever may be the feeling in Paris, the population in the Departments are very anxious for peace, and more disposed to make concessions than the inhabitants of the capital. At Berlin, on the contrary, there was no disposition to look hopefully on the mediation. The feeling in Germany continues to be warlike, and there is a strong disposition to insist on a material cession of territory.—A Florence paper, the *Opinione*, published on Sunday, speaking in a tone of authority, said that the French Government would, perhaps, agree (as preliminaries of peace) to dismantle the fortress of Strasburg and Metz, and to pay a war indemnity of eighty millions sterling; but Prussia persists in demanding the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. The negotiations resolved themselves into an arrangement by which M. Thiers was to have an interview with the Count Von Bismarck after taking counsel with the members of the Government, both at Tours and at Paris. The following are items of war news received during the first three days this week:

Schelestadt capitulated on Monday, and 2,400 prisoners and 120 guns were taken. From Berlin it was reported on Wednesday that recognaissances of Paris were being made by Prussian balloons. The following interesting notes are from the *Times* special correspondent at Berlin, received on Tuesday:—

> Bazaine's first proposition through Boyer was that he and his field army should be permitted to leave Metz on condition of not fighting against Germany for three months. The original garrison of Metz was to retain possession of the fortress. This proposition was declined, but the negotiations may not yet be regarded as at an end.—French officers on *parole* having joined the army of the Tours Government, the King of Prussia has ordered that henceforth all officers taken prisoners be sent to Germany. Exceptions may be granted only by Head-quarters.—Sixty French officers on *parole* have just reported themselves to the Prussian commanders before Metz, requesting to be sent to Germany, as the Republicans will not permit them to keep their word of honour.—Orleans must pay a contribution of 1,500,000f., Etampes pays 40,000f. for cutting telegraph wires.—At Tours a young girl in fantastic garb, calling herself a successor of Jeanne d'Arc, and carrying a flag with the Holy Virgin, is trying to inspirit the troops.

The French at Tours took an early opportunity of denying that they moved for an armistice. The following telegram was published on Thursday.—

> The present negotiations for an armistice are wholly due to the initiative of England. The French Government neither asked nor proposed anything. It is expected that the safe conduct demanded by England to enable M. Thiers to enter Paris in order to discuss the English proposal with the Provisional Government may not be received until a week or ten days.

Accompanying this disclaimer came a report from the same provincial seat of Government that the Government had determined not to subscribe to any conditions for an armistice which might imply the admission of any territorial cession whatever.

The Russian press took a humane and generous as well as reasonable view of what ought to be the attitude of Prussia with respect to the proposed armistice. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* urged that the discussion of the conditions of an armistice should not be mixed up with the disdiscussion of the definitive conditions of peace. The Constituent Assembly, it says, is the only competent authority to decide upon these. The *Journal* hopes that the question of re-victualling Paris will be settled according to the dictates of justice and humanity, and it remains convinced that the mediatory action of the neutral Powers will show to M. Jules Favre that he was nearer than he supposed to an understanding with Count von Bismarck on the conditions of an armistice.

As the days passed on there were no indications on the part of the German press of a willingness to soften the terms of peace already propounded; but it has been distinctly declared that the Count Von Blsmarck desired the election of a National Assembly, and hence the favourable reception of the proposal for an armistice.

The Germans are preparing for the surrender of Metz. The following is from Saarbrück, dated Wednesday:—

> The bakers and butchers here and St. Johann have been ordered to have ready large stores of bread, flour, meat, and sausages, as large purchases will be made witin the next few days. The railway officials are ready so soon as the capitulation of Metz shall take place, to run trains with provisions into the fortress. Salt is also being held in readiness. Some hundred miners are prepared to repair the destroyed railways between Metz and Courcelles.

WAR ITEMS.

The special correspondent of the *Times* at Berlin telegraphed on Tuesday that on Monday Bazaine's negotiations with Prussia were continued independently of, and in opposition to, the proceedings of the Republican Government.

The inhabitants of Luxembourg are strongly opposed to the proposed annexation of that Dutch province to Germany. On Sunday a permanent Patriotic Committee was constituted at Luxembourg. Its object is to watch and defeat the machinations of the foreign press hostile to the neutrality of the Duchy. The committee is composed of delegates from all the associations in the country, which are numerous. The whole population is indignant at the scheme by which it is proposed that Lorraine should be saved to France at the expense of Luxemburg, and is unanimous against annexation to Germany. A day or two previously Prince Henry of the Netherlands, on his arrival in the city, met with a very enthusiastic reception from the inhabitants, who lined the streets through which the Prince passed. A manifesto, signed by twenty-six societies of the capital and the Common Council, urging the maintenance of the neutrality and independence of the Grand Duchy, was presented to His Royal Highness, who assured the deputation that the neutrality of Luxemburg would not be violated, and expressed his confidence in the Powers which signed the Treaty of London. The manifestation of the people is intended as a protest against the language of certain newspapers, and against the rumour of the entry of the Grand Duchy into the North German Confederation or of its annexation to Prussia.

The Cologne correspondent of the *Journal de Liége* writes that, at a Council of War lately held at Versailles, Count Bismarck expressed himself opposed to the commencement of the bombardment of Paris, in view of the possibility of surrender through famine; and that it was better to treat with some consideration a city the bombardment of which would be censured by the civilized world. General Moltke expressed himself of a contrary opinion, asserting that there were most powerful reasons why the opening of the bombardment should not be delayed, as, in all probility, the forts of Paris could not resist the long-range Prussian guns throwing projectiles of 35, 40, and 48 pounds. He also drew attention to the danger of waiting, and pointed out that it was urgent not indefinitely to prolong the investment of the city, the soldiers being exposed to the chilly nights which already begin to affect them unfavourably, more especially when the difficulty of provisioning the troops, on account of the interruption of communication, is taken into consideration.

The Emperor of Russia has sent the following telegram to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin:—"I request thee to accept the Order of St. George, third class, which thou hast so well merited. God grant that the war may be soon ended by a lasting peace!"

General von der Tann sent for the members of the municipality of Orleans on the 19th, and demanded the immediate payment of the 400,000 francs left unpaid of the contribution of 1,000,000 francs at first imposed. In case of non-compliance the Municipal Council would have been arrested, and the amount was accordingly paid the same evening. The woollen clothing shops, and all the private cellars of Orleans, have been laid under heavy contributions. The Archbishop has forbidden to have the church bells rung. There is no present sign of an approaching evacuation of the city. Powerful artillery remains posted on the quays, and there is great difficulty in obtaining permission to cross the river.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has ordered the transfer of the collections of art treasures from Sevres to Versailles.

Whilst in Bordeaux, M. Kérartry delivered the following speech:—"Paris is impregnable. It awaits the aid of the provinces. Marshall Bazaine is no longer blocked in; he is in direct and free communication with Thionville. He has succeeded in getting into Metz three immense trains of ammunition and provisions. He is endeavouring to, and perhaps at this hour hour has succeeded, in blocking in the Prussian army under the walls of Metz. Before the expiration of six weeks the Prussians will be annihilted. A month ago Count Bismarck, who would not recognise the Government of the Republic, sent the American General Burnside to Paris to offer terms of peace. He insisted upon the condition—inadmissible, but much less exacting than prevously offered—that France should elect a Constituent Assembly, but that Alsace and Lorraine should not be allowed to vote. The Government energetically refused this humiliating condition; and to-day no peace is possible until the last Prussian is driven from the country."

A Royal order has been issued releasing Dr. Jacoby, Herr Herbig and six other persons who are confined at Loetzen. The Socialist democrats are, however, to remain in prison.

M. Emile Girardin has addressed a public letter to M. Bismarck, in which he conjures him to suspend hostilities before Paris, and states, on the part of France, that the Government will consent to raise all the frontier fortresses.

COMES OLD FATHER TIME.

I.

Youth is full of pleasant fancies,
  Lives in bountiful estate,
Lightly plans a pleasant future,
  Happy, good, and great.

II.

Working out his own devices,
  Careless of all blame or praise,
Comes old Time and lays upon him
  Heavy weight of days;

III.

Steals his pleasant fancies from him,
  Robs him of his eager will,
Makes the bustling ways before him
  Sadly calm and still.

IV.

Oh! the joy of youth and maiden,
  Oh! the beauty of the earth,
Oh! the foolish happy fancies
  And the careless mirth!

V.

They will go—our hearts will sober—
  Ah! we grow too quickly wise,
And profoundest sadness shadows
  Memory's fading eyes.

VI.

Why, grim Shade, should it delight thee
  Thus to filch our little joys?
Stay thy hand, thou stern destroyer,
  Spare our foolish toys.

D. Christie.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

George Francis Train declared recently at Marseilles that he was preparing to stand as a candidate for the American Presidency in 1872.

The suspension of the *Gazette du Midi* and the expulsion of the Jesuits from Marseilles are maintained.

A new Ministry was formed on the 29th ult. in Brazil, of Moderate Conservatives. Viscount St. Vincent is the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The new Cabinet has promised various reforms and measures connected with the emancipation question.

Gold in Vancouver Island.—The Victoria (Vancouver Island) *Colonist* of the 2nd September states that two days before that date two gentlemen out grouse-shooting in the neighbourhood discovered quartz, rich in gold, on the very summit of Mount Douglas, or Cedar-hill, four miles north of Victoria.

The Roumanian Government has contradicted, in the semi-official *Pressa* of Bucharest, the reports of a proposed Russian occupation of the Principalities and of an alleged proposal of Prussia to compensate Austria for the cession of her German provinces by the annexation to that power of Roumania.

Parliament.—The following Royal Proclamation was published on Tuesday: By the Queen —A Proclamation.—Victoria-R.—Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the 27th day of October inst., we, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby issue our Royal proclamation, and publish and declare that the said Parliament be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 13th day of December next. Given at our Court at Balmoral this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1870, and in the 34th of our reign. "God save the Queen."

The chief aim of the policy of Turkey just now seems to be (says the *Eastern Budget*) to conciliate Russia. She has raised the camp at Suttorina, on the Montenegran frontier, removed, at the request of Russia's protegê the Prince of Montenegro, the somewhat too energetic commandant at Scutari, and has paid 130,000 florins to the Prince as compensation for the disputed dictricts of Veli and Malo Brds. The proposal to provide the whole of the able-bodied male population of Albania with arms has, we hear, also been abandoned by the Turkish Government for fear of rousing the susceptibilities of Russia.

The late Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton.—A little incident connected with this lamented officer, who fell a sacrifice at Sedan while acting as the military correspondent of the *Times*, may not be without general interest. Shortly before his departure from England, and desiring to leave some *souvenir* to his brother officers, by whom he was beloved, he instructed Mr. Streeter, of 37, Conduit-street, to manufacture a clock for presentation to the Guards' mess. This clock, elaborately designed, and having for its façade a representation of St. James's Palace, is now complete, and bears the following inscription, suggested by Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton himself:—"In memory of the many cheery guards we have had together."

High Tide.—An unusually high tide was witnessed at Hastings on Monday. The sea dashed over the parades and into the front throughfares for nearly two hours, and the basements of several houses were flooded. Considerable damage was done to the South Coast Railway between St. Leonard's and Bexhall. A portion of the down line was washed away, and caused some delay in the traffic, which was entirely stopped for a short time. All the trains have to use the up line, a staff of workmen being engaged in repairing the damage. At Blackpool, the sea broke over the beach defences, destroying large portions of them as well as the carriage drive and promenade. It then rushed through the openings between the houses and across the streets, swept through a channel cut in the railway embankment on Sunday evening, and inundated the country eastward for two miles. Great damage has been done to property.

The Aurora Borealis.—Dr. Golding Bird, in his "Treatise on Natural Philosophy," gives the following explanation of this curious phenomenon. "The beautiful aurora borealis, so frequent in the north of Europe, and of late years not of unfrequent occurrence in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, depends, in all probability, on the passage of electricity through a highly rarefied medium." From the calculations of Mr. Cavendish, it is probable that the aurora usually appears at an elevation of about seventy-one English miles above the earth's surface; at which elevation the density of the atmosphere must be but the 1-150th part of that at the earth's surface, a degree of rarefaction far above that ordinarily afforded by our best air-pumps. As free electricity is diffused in a quantity nearly proportionate to the elevation above the earth's surface, it appears very probable that, under favourable circumstances, it would appear luminous to us, in the vast regions of rarefied air terminating our atmosphere in a manner analogous to that in which it appears in an infinitely smaller scale in an air-pump vacuum. This may be illustrated by the following experiment. If a a glass tube, two or three feet in length, be furnished at either end with a brass ball projecting into its interior, and carefully exhausted of its air, by means of a good air-pump, in connecting its upper end with the prime conductor of an electrical machine in action, and its lower end with the earth, the upper part becomes positive, and induces a contrary state on the ball at the lower end, induction taking place with facility in consequence of the atmospheric pressure being removed, followed by a discharge of the two electricities in the form of a beautiful blue light, filling the whole tube, and closely resembling the aurora borealis. This luminous discharge undergoes some very interesting changes; when the rarefaction of the air is considerable, the tube is filled with a purplish lambent flame; if a little air be then admitted, the continuous column of light is replaced by distinct flames, repeated several times in a second, and darting from one ball to the other; and if more air be allowed to enter, the discharge takes place in beautiful zig-zag lines of brilliant light, like flashes of lightning, occurring however, at considerable intervals. The analogy between this experiment and the phenomena aurora borealis, and and also the falling or shooting stars, is obvious.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales proceeded on Thursday to Chiselhurst on a visit to the Empress of the French.

Lord William Lennox gave a lecture, "Personal Reminiscences of Wellington," on Thursday at Loughborough.

An application was made in the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday for an enlargement of the time for the surrender of the Duke of Newcastle. It was stated that there was a prospect of the case being taken out of Bankruptcy. The Registrar granted the application.

The Royal Marriage.—Subjoined are the terms of the first official notice, as it appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*, of the approaching Royal marriage: "At the Court at Balmoral, the 24th day of October, 1870, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare her consent to a contract of matrimony between her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Caroline Alberta and John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell (commonly called the Marquess of Lorne), which consent her Majesty has also caused to be signified under the Great Seal."

Savages in North Devon.—Under this head, about twelve months ago, a paragraph appeared in the *Times*, giving a description of a family living at Neymet Rowland, in North Devon. The paragraph attracted much attention at the time, and we are informed that, the Home Secretary requesting information with regard to these extraordinary people, the clerk to the magistrates in the division where they live sent a return of more than fifty summonses which had been issued against them by the magistrates for various offences. Since then, and during the last few days, the public in Devonshire have again had their attention attracted to this notorious family on account of some proceedings which a respectable farmer, named Partridge, living near them, instituted against them, for, as he alleged, entrapping his cattle into a field belonging to them, which has no gate to it, impounding them, and charging Mr. Partridge a heavy sum. The case was tried at the County Court, and Mr. Partridge obtained a verdict. Our correspondent paid a visit to the locality where the family in question reside. The family consists of an old man and woman, their son, three unmarried daughters, and a numerous progeny of little ones. They all live in an old barn propped by up posts, and this barn has neither windows nor doors to it. There is no dormitory in it, and one room, almost destitute of furniture, serves for every domestic purpose, a pit in it being the sleeping place of the whole family. In the summer many members of the family have been seen in a state of almost nudity, at work in the fields, and nameless vicious acts have been witnessed by the neighbours. The clergyman of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Parkinson, informed our correspondent that the words and deeds of these people were disgusting and abominable, and that it was not safe for a lady to pass near their wretched dwelling. The remonstances of the minister are received with oaths, and he is saluted with odious names and obscene language. The daughters of the old man and woman, who are robust young women, have the voices and manners of rough men. They use the foulest language to passers by who may be obnoxious to them, and often assault with alarming vigour those whom they dislike. On one occasion one of them attacked a respectable farmer of the neighbourhood, Mr. Carver, with such ferocity that he fainted from loss of blood, and he bears the marks of the blows on him to this day. Encounters between them and the neighbours are frequent and a gun has sometimes been fired from the old barn by concealed hands, when these fights have been going on. The savageries of these people are indescribable, and the annoyance and alarm they have caused to the neighbourhood is a subject of loud complaint. Many members of the family have suffered imprisonment for divers offences, but they have only returned again to renew their depredations and their nameless obscenities. Missionaries in foreign lands never encountered a tribe of savages who required civilising more than this wretched tribe of people in North Devon. They own thirty acres of freehold land, on which they live, and they are thus likely to continue for a long time to violate physical and moral laws with impunity, unless some measures could be taken to put an effectual end to the corrupting and dangerous influences which they exercise in the neighbourhood where they exist.—*Times*.

One for the Old Lady.—An old lady recently was brought as a witness before a Bench of Magistrates, and when asked to take off her bonnet obstinately refused to do so, saying, "There is no law compelling a woman to take off her bonnet." "Oh," imprudently replied one of the magistrates, "You know the law, do you? Perhaps you would like to come up and sit here and teach us?" "No, I thank you, sir," said the woman tartly; "there are old women enough there now."

Maravilla Cocoa for Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, delicate aroma, and all the concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.—Sold in packets only, by all grocers, Sole proprietors, Taylor Brothers, London. [76

War Maps.—One of the best War Maps published, is that presented through the medium of the Grocers, by the manufacturers of the Glenfield Starch, to all purchasers of that article. Grocers may have them by applying direct. [710

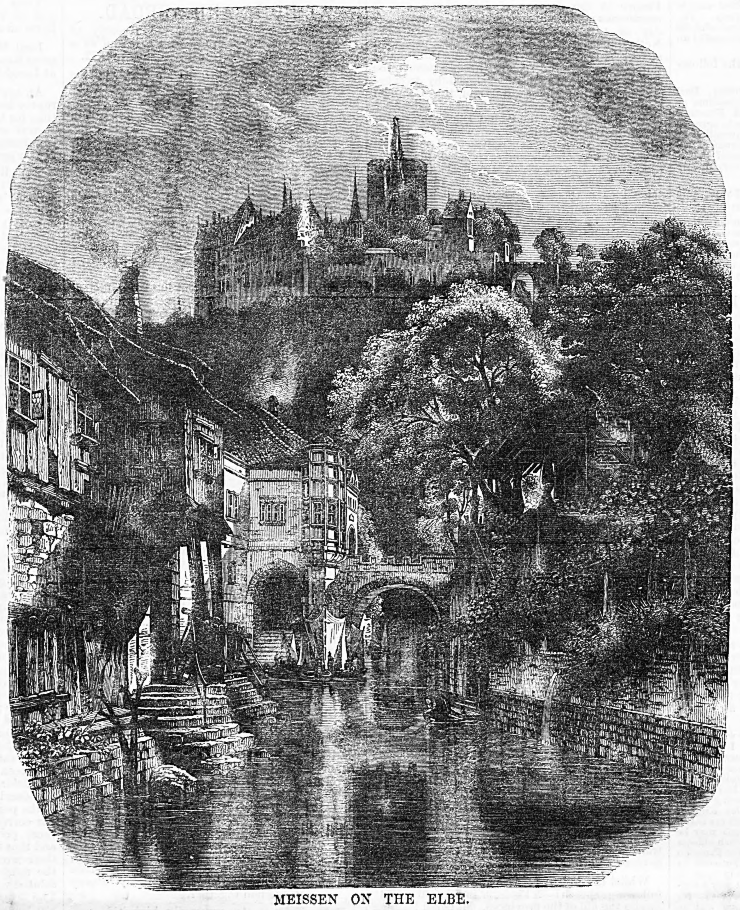
Holloway's Pills.—This medicine has triumphed over every obstacle with which time, prejudice, and vested interest have opposed it, and it at length stands forth victorious as the most reliable remedy for those derangements of the system so common at the change of seasons. When the air grows cooler, and the functions of the skin are retarded, an occasional dose of Holloway's Pills will induce the liver and kidneys greater activity, and compensate the system for diminished cutaneous action. As alteratives, aperients, and tonics these Pills have no equal. To every aged and delicate person, whose appetite is defective, digestion infirm, and tone of health low, this medicine will be a precious boon, conferring both ease and strength. [42

One Bottle Did It. That is the expression of many who have had their grey hair restored to its natural colour, after using one bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer. It is not a dye, it can do no harm. Every one who has used this preparation speaks loud in its praise. If you wish to restore your hair as in youth, and retain it through life, without delay procure this preparation. Sold by all Chemists. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. [32

Pure Water.—Alfred Bird, Experimental Chemist, begs to announce that he has perfected his new Carbon Filter, price 7s. 6d. each, which he guarantees shall deliver 60 gallons of the purest water daily.—To be seen in action at 69, Worcester Street, Birmingham. [930

BAZEILLES.

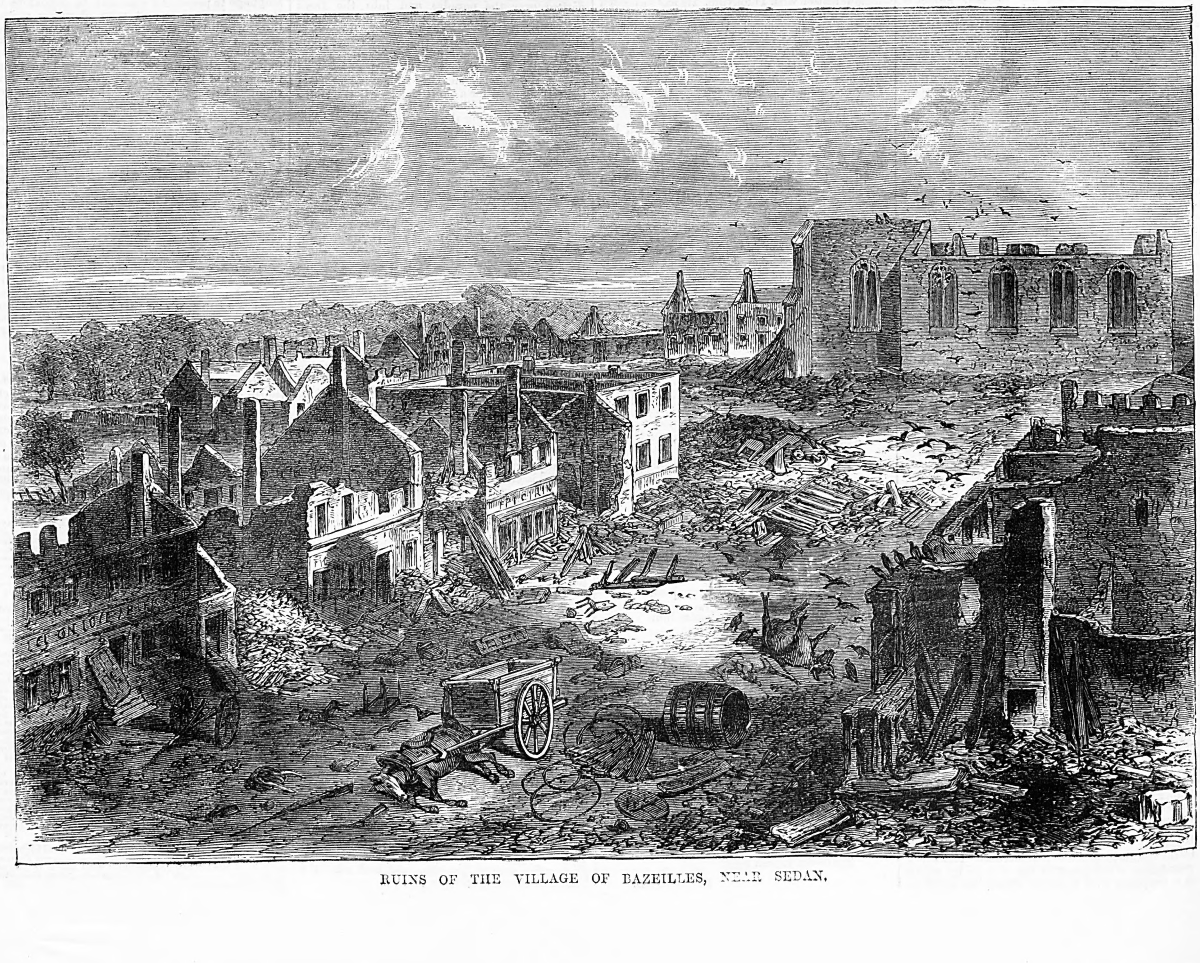
The contrast is terrible between the two scenes on the upper and the lower half of this page. The one is beautiful and picturesque, and if its industry still suffers from the ban of the war of a hundred years ago its children have no recollection of the scenes of that day, and it never had to endure woe like that suffered by the hapless sons of daughters of Bazeilles within the last few weeks. It was the misfortune of the village of Bazeilles to lie within a short distance of the fortress of Sedan, and to witness the worst strife of that terrible battle ; but still greater misery fell upon the place. It offended the victors and they burnt the village to cinders. Many conflicting tales have been told of the events of that dreadful day, and it may be that the real truth of the story will never be known; but there can be little doubt that some few desperate French peasants fired upon the Prussian soldiers in the streets when they were not expecting acts of hostility, or that wounded German soldiers, brought into the village from the battle-field, were cruely treated by some of the inhabitants. Both charges have been laid at the doors of the peasants of Bazeilles, and the narratives have been accompanied by shocking details. For these offences against humanity and the laws of war the command was given that Bazeilles should be burnt to the ground, and the order was most effectually carried out. Nothing now remains of Bazeilles but the piles of ruins depicted in our sketch, and frightful incidents are related of human beings burnt alive in the houses, from which there was no time to extricate themselves, so rapid and destructive was the progress of the flames. These two pictures, representing a small German town and a French village as they appeared in the month of September in the present year, are in a measure typical of the fortunes of this war. The one speaks of peace and safety, the other of riot and ruin.



MEISSEN ON THE ELBE.

MEISSEN.

The picturesque little town of Meissen in Saxony, situated on the left bank of the river Elbe, is another of those German towns which have been saved, probably, from scenes of war and violence by the bravery of the German soldiers in the campaign of 1870. Meissen lies on the route from Metz to Berlin, and would most likely have been visited by the French soldiery if the Emperor's army had carried out the declared intention of the men by marching "*à Berlin.*" The Elbe is a broad and mighty stream at its outflow into the North Sea, and for more than a hundred miles up it is still so wide and deep as to enable the city of Hamburg, which is a day's journey by steam-boat from the river's mouth, to maintain its position as one of the largest and finest seaports in the world. But Meissen is hundreds of miles further inland than Hamburg, and the stream at that point is reduced to such manageable proportions as to be bridged over by the single narrow but lofty arch shown in our sketch. The Elbe is the same river which, a few miles higher, washes the feet of Dresden, and from that pretty and interesting capital to Meissen is a delightful little steamboat journey. The foundations of Meissen — which is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants—rise out of the bed of the stream. The fine pile of buildings seen in our picture consists of Meissen Castle and the Church of Dom, which adjoin each other. They are placed on the summit of a precipitous rock. The Castle was, in olden time, the residence of the Saxon Princes, but some generations ago it was converted into a manufactory of the famous Dresden china. From the Castle one gets a most delightful view of a charming country, and the building itself is interesting. It is an old Gothic structure, and is famous for its elegant corkscrew staircases, its vaulted ceilings, its Cross-room, and its polygonal turret tower. It was here that was manufactured the earliest European porcelain, in the year 1710, by a professed

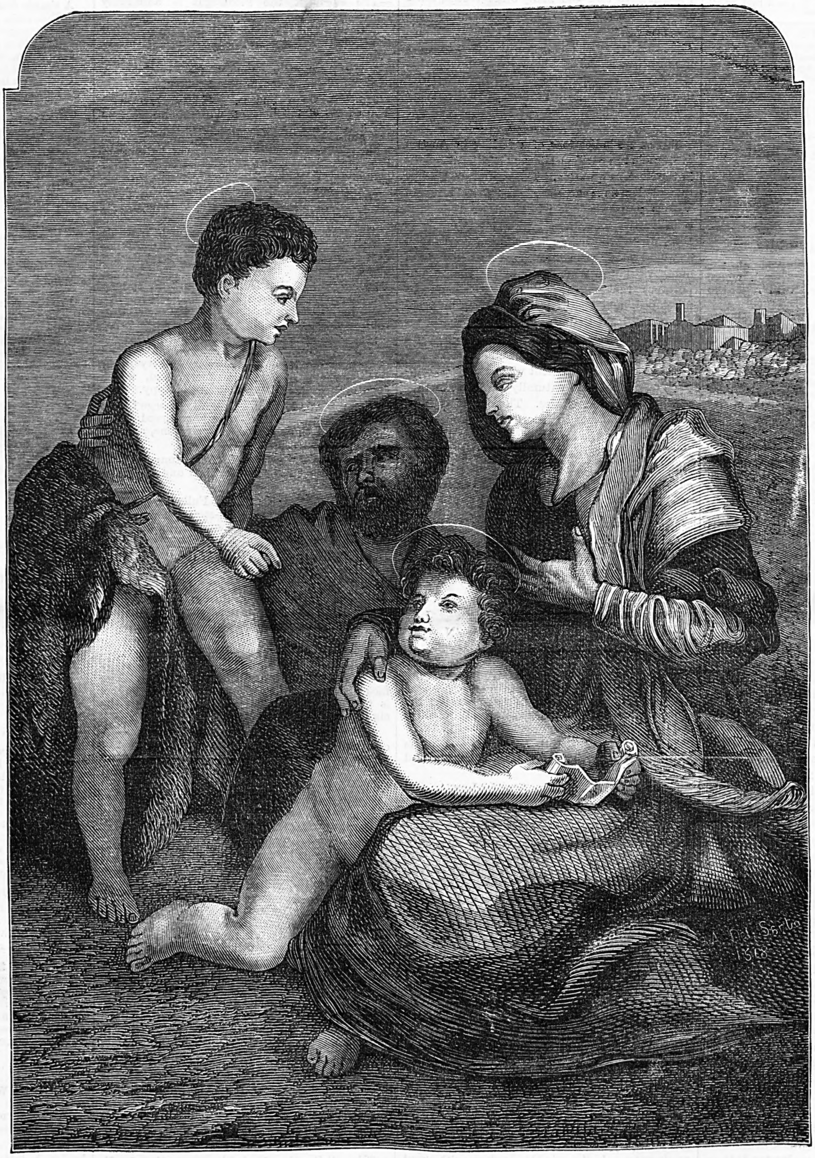


RUINS OF THE VILLAGE OF BAZEILLES, NEAR SEDAN.

alchymist named Bötticher, who borrowed from the Chinese the art of making porcelain, after he had wasted an immense amount of gold, entrusted to him by his patron, Augustus I. of Poland and Elector of Saxony, in the delusive search for the philosopher's stone. Unhappily for Meissen and the manufacture of the best old sort of Dresden china, Saxony did not escape from the miseries of the Seven Years' War, a century ago, as she has from those of the campaign of 1870. Frederick the Great was the victor then, and he was more merciless than King William I. The manufacture of fine Dresden china received its death-blow at the hands of Frederick II., who plundered the factory at Meissen of its models and its archives, and carried off the workmen into Prussia. Porcelain is still manufactured at the Castle on the top of that rock; but it is of a kind very inferior to those specimens which realise such large prices in the English market as genuine Dresden china.

ONE OF THE OLD MASTERS.

Our engraving on this page is copied from a fine old painting in the possession of Mr. Chaplin, of the Red Lion Hotel, Birmingham. We have been induced to reproduce the work in this journal in consequence of the peculiar circumstances attending the discovery of the painting, and the local interest connected with it. It was found, in a neglected and almost undecipherable state, among the remains of furniture, &c., in an old house in this town, purchased not long since by Mr. Chaplin. How it fell into the possession of its last owners is not known, for there is no one living to tell the story; nor is there any direct evidence of the length of time during which the painting has been lost sight of. In all probability its value has been unknown to those who held possession of it for a very long time. It was not until the face of the painting had been carefully cleaned that all the figures became visible, and only then was any trace discernable of the signature, "A. Del Sarto, 1518," which is now so very distinct at the lower right hand corner. We do not, of course, take upon ourselves to vouch for the genuineness of the work, but, short of indubitable proof, the evidence that this is a valuable picture by Andrea Del Sarto is very strong. Counterfeits are principally of modern manufacture, and this work was certainly found with ages of dirt upon it. Counterfeits are either believed to be original and are taken as much care of as if they were, or they are passed from hand to hand and made money of as fast as possible; this painting has been kept wholly out of sight, and the very signature of the painter had not, until recently, seen daylight for very many years. But the strongest fact in favour of the originality of the painting is that it represents a lost picture. In an old General Dictionary of Painters, by Matthew Pilkington, appears the following passage, copied, probably, from a still more ancient work: "In the Palazzo Pitti is an admirable picture, the subject of which is the Virgin and Child with St. John and St. Francis; the colouring has an extraordinary force; the style is exquisitely delicate; the draperies are cast in a grand taste, and look unusually fresh: and the heads are excessively fine, though that of the Virgin has more beauty than dignity of character." That critique must have been written when the painting had more freshness upon it than it has now, even after cleaning. The praise is high, but not without justification. The colouring is fine, and there is great beauty in the modelling of the figures. The grouping is that of a master, and altogether there is strong internal evidence in the picture that it is what it professes to be. We extract from Matthew Pilkington's "General Dictionary of Painters" the following biographical notice of Andrea del Sarto, omitting the passage which we have already quoted:—"SARTO, ANDREA DEL, (or ANDREA VANUCCHI). This celebrated painter was the son of a tailor at Florence, whence he obtained the name of *Del Sarto*, that of his father being *Vanucchi*. He was born in 1488, and received his first instruction from Giovanni Basili, a mean artist, with whom he spent three years with intense application; at the end of which period he became the disciple of Pietro Cosimo. His perseverance under that master rendered him in a short time very eminent; but the morose temper of Cosimo compelled Andrea to quit him, and to endeavour to perfect himself by attending to the works of other famous artists. While with him, he had appropriated every holiday to design after the paintings of Vinci and Buonaroti to which he could gain access; and he continued to persist in this practice, by which he formed an admirable taste, and signalized himself above most of the young men of his time and country. Andrea having formed a friendship with Francesco Bigio, they determined to live together, and accordingly painted, in conjunction, several pieces for the churches and convents of Florence, so that the reputation of Andrea was daily advanced, and his improvement promoted by every work he finished, either in fresco or in oil. At last his fame was raised to its highest pitch by that noble design which he executed alone for the Carmelites at Florence, representing the preaching of St. John. The attitude and air of the head of the Baptist were exceedingly fine the countenance full of spirit, and strongly expressive of his character; and the sun-burnt tint of his flesh properly suited to his life in the desert. The expression of the auditors was also natural, with abundant variety; some were attentively listening, in admiration and astonishment; and others, with a look of approbation and conviction; the whole performance was indeed admirable, for colouring, correctness of outline, disposition, and simplicity united with elegance. Notwithstanding his employment at Florence, he could not resist the impulse to see the works of Raffaelle at Rome, whither he went, and examined everything with attention. He studied the manner of the inimitable master carefully, and also observed with a critical eye the grandeur of style in the compositions of Buonaroti; nor did he neglect the antiques, but received from them considerable improvement, so that his manner was altered much for the better after this journey. He did not, however, continue there sufficiently long to examine things with such exactness as he ought; and it is not doubted that if he had resided for some years at Rome, and devoted more of his study and practice to the antiques and the works of Raffaelle, he would have surpassed all the artists of his time. He painted with great freedom; his colouring in fresco, as well as in oil, was full of sweetness and force; and his carnations were beautiful; his draperies are easy, graceful, and touched with spirit; the airs of his heads have an elegant variety; and his boys, as also the extremities of his figures, are little inferior to those of Raffaelle. The naked in his compositions is excellently designed; but, from timidity, his figures seem to want that fire and vivacity which animate the works of other great painters, though they possess correctness, truth, and simplicity. The excellence of Andrea's pencil, and his power of imitation cannot be more strongly illustrated than by the following incident. Raffaelle having painted the portrait of Leo X. seated between Cardinals Medici and Rossi, the picture was so much admired by the duke of Mantua that he begged it of the Pope. Upon this, Leo ordered Ottavian de Medici to send it to Mantua; instead of which, he directed Andrea del Sarto to copy it, which he did so exactly that when his work came to Mantua, Giulio Romano could with difficulty be persuaded of the deception, though he had himself executed the draperies of the original. The French King, Francis I., on receiving some of his works, invited him to his court, defrayed the expenses of his journey, and made him many valuable presents. The first piece on which he was employed after his arrival, was a portrait of the Dauphin, and he was rewarded for the performance with three hundred crowns in gold. Afterwards he painted an incomparable picture of a Charity, and a multitude of designs for the principal nobility. Amidst this flow of good fortune, he was employed by the queen-mother to paint a picture of St. Jerom; but before it was finished, he received letters from his wife soliciting his return to Florence, upon which, to indulge her desire, he requested a few months' absence, promising to return with his family, and settle in France. The king confided in his integrity, and not only made him several presents, but intrusted him with a large sum to purchase statues, paintings, and other curiosities. Andrea, however, soon forgot his engagements, and violated every tie of honour after he arrived at Florence, by squandering away the king's money, as well as his own, and never returned to his royal benefactor. At last he sunk into poverty by his prodigality, and after suffering a variety of difficulties and distresses, died of the plague, abandoned by his wife, and by the companions of his extravagance. His death happened 1530. The works of Andrea abound in the churches, convents, and palaces at Florence, and in them his merit is shown in a proper light; for they are preferable to what is seen of his hand either in Rome or any other part of Italy. A remarkable circumstance is recorded, which places the excellence of this artist in a strong point of view. In 1529, when the soldiers took Florence, and entered the monastery of the Salvi, they were so struck with the picture of the Last Supper, in the refectory there, that they felt an indescriable awe, and retired without committing any violence. Another fine picture by Andrea is the Flight into Egypt, in which Joseph is represented resting on a sack of corn. It has been engraved by Morghen." The history of the manner in which this picture came into Mr. Chaplain's possession is curious. He purchased the license goodwill and freehold of the King's Head Inn and adjoining property at Digbeth, near this town, and found it necessary to take certain fixtures and furniture by valuation. This painting was among the properties, and Mr. Chaplain was assured that it was worth fifty pounds. He did not want the work, and refused to give what he deemed a fancy price for it. The vendors were compelled to sell, under letters of administration, and, according to the custom of this sort of purchase, buyers of fixtures, &c., are not bound to take a picture by valuation if it is charged at more than £5. By compromise between the valuers, however, the picture was put down at £7, and that is what Mr. Chaplain gave for it. He has since been offered £200 for it by a professional picture dealer.



THE VIRGIN AND CHILD, WITH ST. JOHN AND ST. FRANCIS.—FROM A PAINTING BY ANDREA DEL SARTO.

A conference is now being held at Vienna of representatives of all the Austrian and Hungarian railways, with the object of introducing a uniform tariff for the conveyance of goods.

Hiccup. — Sometime ago, under the title of "Sneezing," we, *Medical Press and Circular*, published a very simple method of controlling it, by pressure upon the upper lip. We are glad to learn from so many different sources the success attendant upon our annotation. A correspondent directs our attention to the subject of hiccup—a most distressing and obstinate complaint to those in whom it occurs. We do not refer, of course, to the hiccup attendant upon great prostration of the system, and met in connection with delirium or convulsions, or to hiccup the effect of debauchery, but to those instances, very frequent, indeed, of a simple spasmodic condition of stomach and œsophagus which assails the individual without any other symptom of disease, and in the treatment of which anti-spasmodics prove inert. Our correspondent tells us that, for a long term of years, he has been invariably successful in affording relief to his patients by directing them to hold their arms straight above the head, and to keep inspiring as long as feasible, so as to retain the air in the lungs for as long a period as possible. He considers the oxygen of the air acts as a stimulus in provoking the paroxysms, and that the carbonic acid in the unexpired air acts as a sedative in warding off the hiccup.

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The Illustrated Midland News

BIRMINGHAM, OCT. 29, 1870.

THE armistice question and the peace question must be kept very separate in our minds. As things now stand they have not much to do with each other. There will be an armistice, because the Count Von Bismarck wants it, Great Britain has asked for it, and the French, whatever may be their notions, cannot refuse it if the proposal reaches them in a reasonable shape. Her Majesty's Ministers plead for an armistice because anything seems better than war, and a suspension of hostilities is usually more apt to bring peace than the continuance of fighting. Bismarck is willing, and, indeed, rather anxious for the armistice because capturing Paris is not the briefest nor the easiest of undertakings, and the shelling of the beautiful city is a thing which even he cannot but shrink from as from an act that will give him an unenviable notoriety in history. To him it appears that these troubles may perhaps be scotched by permitting France to elect a Constituent Assembly. He knows that, in spite of the public spirit existing in Paris, the millions of Frenchmen outside the capital would do anything for peace except openly acknowledge the coolness of their patriotism, and that if they see a way of compassing the cessation of hostilities by a secret vote they will drop their billet quietly into the ballot box for peace, at almost any price, and await the result with a fierce expression of patriotism and defiance of the enemy in their faces while their neighbours are looking at them. No man understands these things better than the Count Von Bismarck, and hence the favourable reception of the proposal for an armistice. The people of France have cooked a little in their own gravy since M. Jules Favre's overtures were rejected. The vote might be very different now that Southern and North Eastern France have had a taste of invasion from what it would have been at the first flush of indignation upon the investment of Paris. But the most difficult question is as to the opportunity the masses of voters will have of indicating their secret desire for peace. No candour exists on the subject, and candidates dare not avow themselves peace-makers. If the elections be really held during an armistice the event will afford one of the most curious political spectacles ever witnessed in modern times.

THE French people are seen in a very unfavourable aspect under defeat. Deprive them of success and they abandon bravery, candour, honesty and justice. The ex-Emperor will not feel very severely the abuse that has been heaped upon him when he learns that General Uhrich has been slandered and condemned for the capitulation of Strasburg, after a most heroic defence, and when the capture of the place, with all the horrors attending a final assault, was only a question of hours. The brave military Governor has not only been accused of want of spirit and lack of military qualities, but he has been loudly charged with treason. It is the last accusation that has compelled him to speak out in his own defence. His accusers had better have held their peace. The General at bay has covered his assailants with shame. "I might have spoken to you," says the General in his indignation, "of the neglect with which Strasburg was abandoned, without a garrison, without sufficient artillerymen, without the smallest engineer detachment; I might have told you many other truths, but I should be obliged to go beyond the limits of a personal defence, within which I wish to remain." The taunt is just. The men who accuse him are the men who abandoned him. Why did not the millions of Frenchmen relieve Strasburg; why do they not go and help Paris to drive the enemy from its doors?

THERE are indications of a feeling in Austria favourable to a pacific settlement of difficult points in the Eastern question. The attitude of Turkey towards Russia is exceedingly conciliatory, and in Vienna proposals appear to be under diplomatic consideration for such alterations in the Treaty of 1856, which followed upon the fall of Sebastopol, as would satisfy the Czar and avert the danger of another Crimean War. It is of the utmost importance that these pacific ideas should be developed, and that Great Britain should cooperate with the Cabinet of Vienna in the hopeful task. A conflict with Russia on the Turkish question would be undertaken under grave disadvantages at the moment when France is crippled, and unable and naturally unwilling to take any part in new hostilities. There can hardly be a doubt now that an International Conference will be held at the conclusion of peace between France and Prussia, at which the Eastern Question will be considered with a view to meet, as far as may be, the demands of the Czar without resort to war.

THE ROYAL BIRMINGHAM SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

[NINTH NOTICE.]

351. "On the Severn at Ironbridge." J. J. Hughes.—A little too hard and dull.

352. "On the Cornish Coast." W. Rogers.—Nicely rendered and good in colour.

353. "Eaves Dropping." A. W. Bayes.—Had the artist spent more time in perfecting the the female figure and less in bringing out the objects in the background too clearly, the chances are that he would have produced a good picture.

354. "A Welsh Mill." W. H. Vernon.—The sky is peculiar. The waterfall is neatly and skilfully done.

355. "The River Lock, Stratford-on-Avon." S. H. Baker.—Displays taste and cleververss, but we prefer the other Stratford picture by the same artist. Mr. Baker paints water admirably.

356. "Stricken Deer." John Piggott.—We see nothing to admire in this painting. We looked at it for a long time without being able to discern the slightest trace of merit.

357. "Threading Bird's Eggs." Wells Smith.—An awkward-looking girl and boy threading bird's eggs, and doing so as though it were a task imposed on them and they didn't like it. It would have been more consistent for the artist to have given them the appearance of being highly delighted.

358. "Old Houses on the Quay, St. Malo." H. Valter.—There is a beautiful effect produced in the sky and water, but it is a trifle too cold in colour.

359. "The Rover." James Hayllar.—A little girl playing at croquet—a rover. It is too heavy in colour. The figure is nicely drawn.

360. "Valle Crucis Abby, North Wales." Edwin Taylor.—The foliage is nicely painted, and the light and shade is good.

361. "News from the War." Mrs. E. Brownlow King.—A beautiful little picture. The light coming through the window is done with great effect. The figures are tastefully painted.

362. "La Puerta de las Orijas, or Gate of the Ears, Granada." F. H. Howard Harris.

> "The guides tell us that during an émeuté of the Granadinos, the mob attacked and plundered the promenaders on the Villa Rambla, and finding it the more expeditious plan, they cut off the ladies' ears, to possess themselves of their earrings."

It is an attractive picture, but it has the appearance of being unfinished.

363. "Veneziana." W. Chappell.—It is marked "sold" at £21. It is a fine specimen of figure painting. The face is full of expression. It has been hung in a corner where it is difficult to see it as it should be seen.

364. "Scene at Llangenny, South Wales." J. Tennant. The trees are a little too green.

365. "Blea Tarn, Cumberland." Edwin Taylor.—The path of sunlight on the hill-side and the reflections in the water are very natural and pretty. We hope the artist to the left of the scene will succeed in turning out as good a picture.

366. "This little pig went to Market." A. W. Bayes.—A pretty subject nicely treated.

367. "Hares and Water Hen." H. H. H. Horsely.—Well painted.

368. "Lee Bay, near Ilfracombe, North Devon." W. Ellis.—It is marked "sold"—£5. The water is good, but the trees are too green.

369. "Come into the Garden, Maud!" A. J. Woolmer.—The work round the archway is beautifully done. Maud, who *is* coming into the garden as suggested by her lover, is scarcely up to the mark.

370. "A Welsh Stream." C. Smith.—The water is well done. The picture, as a whole, looks dirty and unfinished.

371. "Primroses." Mary Vernon.—This is marked "sold" at £8. It is well worth double the price. The primroses are painted so naturally that one might almost imagine he could pluck them.

372. "Juan and Haidee." H. O'Neil, A.R.A.—The figures are things of rare beauty, and the drapery is neatly managed. The detail of the picture, we think, is incorrect.

373. "Monastery at Fiesole." J. Mac Whirter.—The effect of the moonlight is admirably rendered.

374. "In the Hayfield, Handsworth—Making the Rick." W. Ellis.—The hay itself is nicely painted.

375. "By the River Side." George Cole.—A capital little work, natural and pretty.

376. "A Calm Sunset." Henry Dawson.—The effects of the blazing, darkening sunset on sky and sea are at once grand and truthful. In the gun-ship, with set sails, dead becalmed, the difficulty of stiffness is avoided; the light upon the moving surface of the waters is done with rare felicity.

377. "Sheep." E. A. Webster.—The sheep are not very successful and there is little else on the canvas.

378. "In the Vale of Choyd, North Wales." Alfred Platt.—The water and cottage are not well painted. The little foot-bridge is somewhat better.

379. "Waterfall at Dolwyddelan." F. Sydney Muschamp.—The descending fluid is more like paste than foaming water. The tree and scrub-work is more successful.

380. "Fold Yard, near Coleshill." Alfred Baker.—The little work is priced at £7 and ticketted "sold." The cows are pretty good, especially the one in the foreground, which stands out well. The trees are less happy.

381. "Bird's Nest and Roses." George Clare.—The flowers are handsomely rendered. The dark rose in the shade is cleverly done, and the jug is an effective bit.

382. "The Lizard." M. Armstrong.—Hard, and not suggestive of the freedom and variety of nature.

383. "The Holiday." J. Fulleylove.—The children on the school door-step are very well done, and the painter has found an appreciative purchaser for his work at £8.

384. "A Quiet Spot, North Wales." C. Smith.—A pretty and effective little bit of lake scenery.

385. "Sultry Autumn, Sussex." R. A. K. Marshall.—The painter has not succeeded in catching the effects of heat on the landscape.

386. "Poor but Content." (The place for the painter's name is left blank in the catalogue.)—It is a pretty good interior; a girl with sewing-work on her lap and a little boy and dog. The face of the girl is excellently done, and the boy is nearly as good. A picture well worth the eighteen guineas set down against it.

387. "Field Flowers." Mary Vernon.—A clever study of corn-flowers, &c., in the midst of fallen barley. It may be that the colours are a little too bright, but the general tone and effects are excellent.

388. "On the Crafnant, North Wales." J. Taylor.—There is a want of softness and fluency in the water.

389. "Young Blackbirds." Wells Smith.—A boy and girl over a nest of newly-fledged birds. The boy's face is good.

390. "Near Arona, North Italy." J. P. Pettitt.—This is one of the few paintings exhibited with a glass in front of it. The glazing is generally a mistake for oils, but it is adapted to this picture. It is a fine work. The bit of castle high above the water on one side, the tall trees on the opposite bank, the depth, the haze, are equally admirable.

391. "On the Ogwen, North Wales." W. H. Vernon.—This is an ambitious work, but it is a successful one. The broad, long level of the boulders is cleverly managed. There is not quite finish enough in the trees.

392. "On the Dee, at Carrog, near Corwen." J. J. Hughes.—The bridge does not rise off the surface of the water on which it is painted. The work is crude.

393. "Portrait of Joseph Stevens, Esq." Henry Wright.—A good realistic likeness, an example of careful, conscientious portraiture.

394. "On the Yorkshire Coast." J. E. Meadows.—There is good breadth of design about it; the sloop is well painted and so is the bit of shore; but the surface of the water looks impenetrable.

395. "A vision of the Night." A. J. Woolmer.—This is a grand painting. The nereids on the shore are admirable figures, full of grace and finely posed. The moonlit sea is a fine study.

396. "Fruit and Gold Cup." T. Worsey.—Very nicely executed.

397. "Honesty the Best Policy." W. Weeks.—The ugly dog and the Raven are both well painted. The work is set down at £20 and endorsed "sold."

389. "Stormy Weather." J. Lant Carpenter.—Creditable work.

399. "The Woman of Samaria." A. S. Lumley.—The details are good. The arms and hands and the pitcher are well studied; but the face is not satisfying.

400. "At Water Ortoon, Warwickshire." J. J. Hughes.—The water is not at all good. The best of this artists' pictures in this room is "On the Severn at Ironbridge" (351.)

A MOUNTAIN SONG.

I.

AT Oberstein, beneath the hills,
Far from Pall Mall and Piccadilly,
The while the mountain streamlet trills,
And yonder herdsman whistles shrilly,—
I lie me down upon the thyme,
And drink my fill of all before me;
Am half inclined to turn a rhyme,
But wish for nothing that will bore me.

II.

The German maidens in the vale—
Unchignon'd girls, with sunbrown'd faces—
Are busy at the milking-pail,
Unmindful of their myriad graces.
With many a blush the Fraulein brings
A flask of wine to me, the stranger;
A Volkslied then she softly sings—
A Syren's voice has less of danger.

III.

A simple *lied*, but, oh, Fraulein!
You little dreamt, as you were singing,
You brought to mind a voice divine,
That ever in my ears is ringing.
Nor when, our arms together linking,
We clamber'd down the hill-side gaily,
Could you imagine I was thinking
Of Lady May, who haunts me daily!

IV.

You have a lover, child, I know.
I saw him when, the colours flying,
And ev'ry soldier's face aglow,
The regiment in the town was lying.
"Die Wacht am Rhine!" I heard him chanting—
Looking—ah, Gretchen!—for your smile!
The ev'ning sunlight's on them slanting,
For they have march'd full many a mile.

V.

Go, Fraulein, dry your tearful eyes—
This is no time for sobs and weeping.
Pray Heaven that no bullet flies
Through *his* breast who in bivouac's sleeping!
Dream of young Karl—be constant, maiden—
And when *Der Krieg* at last is over,
To you he'll come, with honours laden,
A true and faithful soldier-lover.

VI.

O'er Oberstein, beneath the hills,
The silent night her mantle's flinging;
In silver sheen the streamlet trills,
The owl its lone, weird flight is winging.
In Gretchen's room the lamp is burning—
"Good-night—good-night!" to me she sings,
While, to the *gasthaus* slow returning,
For London town I pack my things.

EDWARD LEGGE.

NEW MUSIC.

PARAPHRASE SUR LA SERENADE DU BARBIER DE SEVILLE. Par D. Brocca. London: Wm. Czerny.—We like this paraphrase of D. Brocca's very much. It is rendered with taste and ability, and deserves to be well-known.

HANDEL'S ROMANZA ALLA PASTORALE, from the violin sonata in A. By D. Brocca. London: Wm. Czerny.—This likes us also. The composer has full command over his work, and the piece we think cannot fail to please.

GAVOTTE EN RE. Transcrite pour piano par D. Brocca. London: Wm. Czerny.—Another performance by D. Brocca, and quite equal in merit to the foregoing. We can safely recommend all the three pieces to our musical readers.

I SAW THEE WEEP. Words by Lord Byron. Music by A. C. Mackenzie. London: Wm. Czerny.—The attempt to be passionate scarcely succeeds. The air is knocked about too much, and fails to catch the sympathy of the hearer.

BONNIE WEE THING. Words by Burns. Composed by Henry C. Banister. London: Wm. Czerny.—There is every chance of this song becoming a favourite. The music is not unworthy of the words, and this is saying much.

STENIO'S SERENADE, from the operetta "Angela, or a Woman's Wit." Words from the French by Lawrence K. Times. Music by Chas. Lecocq. London: Wm. Czerny.—There is merit in the music, but it is not pleasing, and is not likely to become popular. The words from the French are well adapted.

NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.

DER LUSTIGE BAUER. Schumann. G. F. West. London: Robert Cocks and Co.

THE ROSE OF THE BATTLE-FIELD. Written by Dr. J. E. Carpenter. Music by J. L. Hatton. London: Robert Cocks and Co.

NORAH, SWEET NORAH. W. T. Wrighton. London: Robert Cocks and Co.

ECHOES OF THE RHINE. By W. S. Rockstro. London: Robert Cocks and Co.

TIRED. Brinley Richards. London: Robert Cocks and Co.

A FRAGMENT, by Mendelssohn. London: Robert Cocks and Co.

THEATRICAL WIGS, WHISKERS, &c.—The Largest Stock in Town, for Sale or Hire. Private Wigs from 10s. to 100s. Hair Cutting, Brushing, and Shampooing, charge 6d. Immediate attendance. Respectful attention by first class Men from the best houses of London, Paris, and Berlin. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair, Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloth Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn,* and *Vulcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [891

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

Fatal Railway Accident at Sheffield.—On Wednesday evening the boiler of the engine attached to the 4-40 down train from Sheffield exploded at Deepcar Station, killing William Kay, the driver, and dreadfully scalding the stoker. Some plates were blown nearly a quarter of a mile. The passengers were much alarmed and roughly shaken.

The Hunt.—The Duke of Rutland's Hounds will meet on Tuesday, November 1st at Leadenham Hall; Wednesday, November 2nd, Easton Hall; Friday, November 4th, Kirkby Laythorpe; at 11 o'clock each day. The North Warwickshire Hounds will meet on Tuesday, November 1st, at Stoneleigh Abbey; Thursday, November 3rd, at Dunchurch; Friday, November 4th, Umberslade; at 11 o'clock each day.

Change Ringing.—On the 15th inst., a peal of Grandsui Triples, containing 5,040 changes, was performed on the bells of Bishop Ryder's Church, Birmingham, by the following persons, members of the St. Martin's Change Ringing Society:—H. Johnson, jun., treble; J. Day, 2nd; W. R. Roberts, 3rd; H. Johnson, sen., 4th; G. W. Baldwin, 5th; J. Perks, 6th; H. Bastable, 7th; J. Buffery, tenor. The peal was in six parts, and was composed by the late Mr. Holt, and conducted by Mr. W. Baldwin. Time occupied in ringing, three hours and six minutes.

Accident on the Midland Railway.—An accident occurred on Thursday week near Isham, between Wellington and Kettering. It appears that the axle of one of the waggons in a goods train broke, throwing several carriages off the rails, and seriously damaging the permanent way and blocking both the lines. The five o'clock express from St. Pancras, which does not stop on its way to Leicester, where it is due at 7-15 p.m., was signalled as having passed Wellingborough eight minutes late; but up to ten o'clock it had not passed Kettering, owing to the line being blocked. The 5-30 p.m. train from London was also detained, but no casualty occurred, through the precautions taken.

Municipal Festivities at Birmingham.—On Wednesday evening the Worshipful the Mayor of Birmingham, Thomas Prime, Esq, entertained a large party at the Town Hall. Upwards of 600 ladies and gentlemen were present, including the magistrates, members of the Corporation, and the leading families of the town. The proceedings of the evening began with a concert of miscellaneous music. In the choir were forty vocalists. Mr. Alfred R Gaul was the conductor, and introduced a piece specially composed for the occasion called "Evening song." At ten o'clock dancing commenced, to the music of Messrs. Synyer and Gilmers's quadrille band, and was spiritedly maintained until an early hour. The Mayor has accepted an invitation to dine with the members of the Town Council previous to his retirement from office. We understand that the dinner will take place at the Queen's hotel, on the evening of Wednesday the 9th proximo.

Great Fire at Northampton.—At four o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire broke out at the manufactory of Mr. Francis Mulliner, the well-known carriage builder, who has an establishment in Brook-street, London. It was discovered in the store-room where a large quantity of inflammable materials speedily communicated the blaze to the front show room, containing a large stock of very valuable carriages, nearly the whole of which were destroyed. An enormous quantity of sawn timber, in the shape of spokes and felloes, was also consumed. The books were saved, but the offices were completely gutted, and the premises of Mr. Fox, butcher, on the south side, and three cottages on the north of the buildings were in great danger. The premises are crescent-shaped, extending to a length of about 200 feet, and one wing and the centre were entirely destroyed. By the joint exertions of the Volunteers and the Town Brigade the body-makers,' carriage makers,' wheelers,' and smiths' shops were saved. The supply of water was very inefficient, and it was an hour before the firemen were able to play upon the flames. The loss is roughly calculated at £20,000.

The English Church.—The Bishop of Peterborough opened a restored church at Hargrave, Northamptonshire, on Friday. A luncheon was held after the morning service. The Bishop, in response to the toast of his health, said it was not when he saw the great towns that he was the most impressed with the strength and vitality and the future prospects of the Church of England. There was a great deal very striking and interesting in the great towns, but when he came to the country villages, and saw the restored church and the quiet parsonage beside it, and saw evidence of work in the Sunday and Day Schools, and the loving, hearty attachment of the country people to the parish church, he found that the Church of England was striking her manifold roots and rootlets so deep into the soil of the country that he could hardly bring himself to believe that the malevolent prophecies of those who aimed at uprooting her were so near their accomplishment as they would have us believe. He saw something of the strength of the Church, which was interwined with the domestic life and affections of the rural parts of this great country of ours. They might some of these days cut down the tree. He did not know that they would. They said they would; but they would find it very hard to pull out the roots. If they cut down the tree—and he did not know that they would—he thought that those who cut down the tree would be apt to hurt themselves in doing it. He was sure they would find that the roots were deep down in the national soil, and had in themselves a living power which would give birth to a still higher growth, and a still more widely-spreading tree. He did not know what would be the success of those who proposed to cut her down, even to the ground, but of this he was sure that life was in her roots, and she would spring up again and again to confute the malice of those enemies, and to afford a refreshing and sheltering shade to the nation for many a year.

A loquacious author, after chattering some time about his place to Sheridan, said, "Sir, I fear I have been intruding on your attention." "Not at all, I assure you," replied Sheridan; "I was thinking of something else."

AMUSEMENTS IN THE MIDLANDS.

Birmingham.—This is the grand Italian Opera week. The brief season opened at the Theatre Royal on Monday evening with "Don Giovanni," followed on the succeeding nights by "Lucia di Lammermoor," and a portion of "Masaniello," "Norma," "La Sonnambula," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "Les Huguenots." The lovers of opera in Birmingham have had the rare advantage of hearing, on alternate nights, the two great *prima donnas*, Mdlle. Titiens and Mdlle. Ilma di Murska. Mdlle. Titiens sustained the part of "Donna Anna" on Monday, and appeared again on Wednesday and Friday; Mdlle. Ilma di Murska performed the part of "Lucia" on Tuesday, and that of "Amina" on Thursday. In the "Huguenots" to-night (Saturday) Mdlle. Titiens will enact the part in which she is so celebrated. These *prima donnas* have been supported by an admirable company. Signor Cotogni, Signor Ciampi, Signor Casaboni are amongst the greatest operatic singers of the day, and Mdlle. Sinico and Madame Trebelli Bettini should, by themselves, be enough to draw large audiences wherever grand music, beautifully sung, is appreciated. The performances have been well attended, but the house has not been filled. The prices of admission, of necessity exceptionally high, no doubt prevented large numbers from attending who would have been only too pleased to enjoy the performance. It has been the general feeling of the audience that these famous singers were never heard in Birmingham to greater advantage.—At the Prince of Wales Theatre, Mr. Rogers has been fortunate in his engagement of the Holborn Company. "Behind the Curtain" is a very good example of the sensation drama, and it is capitally put upon the stage. The great scene of the play—a theatre on fire—is wonderfully realistic, and nightly creates the greatest enthusiasm among the audience. This sort of spectacular excitement is popular with modern playgoers, who have everything they can desire in "Behind the Curtain."—Vance's concerts at the Exchange Rooms have created quite a *furore* among the many holiday-makers who like amusement pure and simple. Vance is the prince of comic singers and caricaturists, and has given unbounded delight to large audiences. His stage appointments and costumes are perfect of their kind, and he is assisted by two or three ladies who are among the cleverest comic vocalists and impersonators of the day. Miss Milly Howard is a very great favourite. Mr. Vance remains in Birmingham a few nights longer, and will then make a complete tour of the Midlands.

Nottingham.—The success which attended the production of "The Octoroon" at the Theatre Royal last week has induced the management to continue it this. A burlesque, entitled "Kenilworth," has been substitued for that of "Prince Florizel," which has had a three weeks' "run." "Kenilworth" depends in a great measure for its popularity on the skill of the scenic artist, and in this respect no fault can be found—one or two of the scenes, and particularly a view of Greenwich Castle and the river Thames, being of unusual excellence. The effect of this scene is greatly enhanced by the picturesque grouping of lords, ladies, and retainers on the stage. If there is anything in the piece to which exception may be taken it is a dialogue which has been introduced, taking place between Queen Elizabeth (Mrs. Horsman) and the Duke of Sussex (Miss Birchenough), and having a hazy reference to the late Sir Robert Clifton and the practice of smoking in the Arboretum—incongruous subjects truly! The singing of Lady Don in the character of the Earl of Leicester is much admired.—On Thursday evening the "Messiah was performed at the Mechanics' Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, assisted by Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Marion Severn, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli. The entertainment, which was given in aid of the town charities, was well attended.

Bristol.—Harry Liston will give concerts in Colston Hall on Monday and Tuesday next. It will be the first entertainment of the kind that has been given in this building.

Sheffield.—Miss Amy Sedgwick has been playing with great success at the Theatre Royal during the past week, the attraction being "An Unequal Match."

LITERATURE.

The Illustrated Horse Management. By Edward Mayhew, M.R.C.V.S. A new edition. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

In this stout octavo volume, Mr. Mayhew has succeeded in rendering what appears on the surface a purely technical subject interesting to all readers. It is a practical treatise and something more. It is, in fact, an appeal for kindness and consideration in the breeding, rearing, management, and general treatment of the horse, and the appeal is made not so much to the humanity of his readers as to their sense of interest as proprietors of horse-flesh. We must avoid conveying a wrong impression. This is not a book published in behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is not a theoretic work. It is written by an eminent member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and is filled from end to end with instructions the most practical and exhaustive on the treatment of the horse; on its food and physic, and the mode of administering them; its anatomical construction; its teeth; the right and the wrong sort of stable accommodation; on the so-called "vices" which are the results of injury or disease; on grooms, horse-dealers, breeding, breaking, training, &c. Still the work is one long protest against cruel—and impolitic, because cruel—treatment of the horse according to the general custom. On the evils which are occasioned by modern stables the author is very strong, and he certainly makes out a most convincing case. He paints in vivid colours the miseries of the poor quadruped confined to a narrow space, and not even permitted to move or to make a noise of any sort in order to while away its weary hours. The inhabitant of these stables, he says, "miserably drags through a shortened life. The nearest approach it can make to freedom is its period of exhausting labour. It always rejoices to quit its confinement; but, enfeebled by imprisonment, and subservient to man's exactions, it ever gladly returns to the place of its sorrow. It lives in so limited a space that in comparison with the dimensions of its abode a man in a sentry-box dwells in a mansion; a lion in a cage roams over a domain. It is tied to a rope two yards in length, but it may not go even to the extent of its tether; neither may it move close up to the manger; both acts are equally unpardonable: a properly behaved animal should stand quietly in the centre of its compartment, and always remain there when not lying down. It is beaten if its head be raised just to peep over the paling, to exchange a rub of the nose. It must taste the full flavour of its captivity; no trivial act may distract attention from the horror of its position. It must lie down where it stands, and stand where it lay down." Mr. Mayhew enumerates the little acts which the horse commits in the stable to while away the monotony of the hours, such as nibbling the wood-work, licking the manger, cribbing, wind-sucking, moving the head methodically from side to side, &c., and these acts, he says, are regarded as vices by the groom, and the animal is punished accordingly. The "vices" of horses are, he contends, mostly the consequences of mismanagement or ill-treatment. "The word 'vice,' when applied to the horse," says our author, "represents any quality which may annoy the prejudices of the groom, or may prove displeasing to the expectations of its master. It is purely ridiculous to suppose the animal can possibly be vicious. The simple nature of the quadruped is gifted with no power to distinguish good from evil." Mr. Mayhew then points out a number of imperceptible defects, arising from disease or injury, which result in what are called "vices," and he gives directions for the discovery and treatment of those disorders. His chapter on "Stables as they ought to be" is well worthy of the attention of the owner of horses. That, like every other part of the book, is illustrated with engravings at almost every page. What he has to say on "Grooms, their prejudices, their injuries, and their duties" is not less important and valuable. In another part of this paper (page 284) we have given sketches and extracts from the chapter on "Breaking and Training." At the end of the volume is an admirable appendix on "Carriages, Saddlery, and Harness." We finish by quoting the writer's final paragraph:—

> The horse, as at present treated, is the victim of ignorance, and is exposed to every abuse. Nature and her dictates are disregarded. The animal is tortured till it submits to abhorrent brutalities. Its instincts, as a created being, are not respected; neither are its necessities, as a living creature, ever considered. Its welfare is secondary to the convenience of the master, and its custody is transferred to the unscrupulous cupidity of the servant. Common sense demands that these things should be amended; and the main purpose with which the foregoing pages were indited was a hope, through a plain statement of facts and an appeal to the reason of the public, of awakening those entrusted with authority over the equine species to the errors attendant upon the present system of stable management.

Poems by Thomas Campbell. Illustrated, London: Charles Griffin and Co.

This is a charming edition of Campbell's poems, neatly printed on toned paper, with illustrations, and beautifully got up. There is an able and comprehensive memoir of the poet by the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., containing many particulars that will be new to the reader. At the end of the volume there are some verses now for the first time printed. They have been communicated to the editor by Dr. Beattie, the poet's friend and biographer. The verses are dated from Sussex Chambers, Duke Street, St. James's, the house in which Milton wrote his *Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio*. The poem (which was written in a lady's album) begins:—

Could prayers avert the Scythe of Time
  I'd pray in after ages,
One blossom of my humbler rhyme
  To live among these pages!

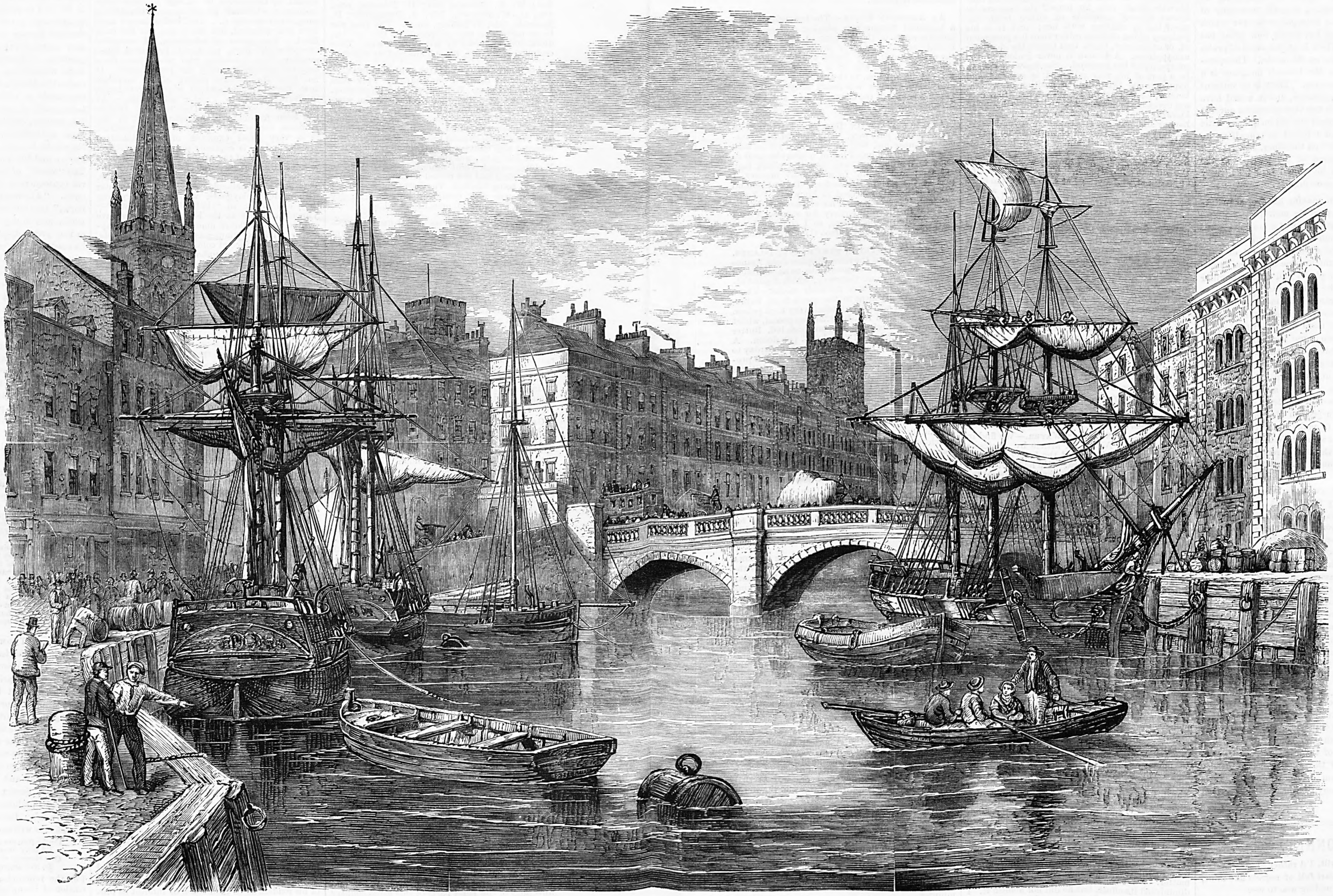
For the remainder we refer our readers to this edition of Campbell's poems.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Deaf and Dumb. Dr. Scott.
The Last Day and other Poems. By J. B.
Thorley's Farmers' Almanack.

Brigandage.—Naples, Oct. 16.—All Naples has been rejoicing for the last two days at the capture of a man who will certainly cut a distinguished figure in the annals of brigandage. In the course of the last ten years I have frequently reported the daring acts of the brigand chief Pilone, *alias* Antonio Cozzolino. He was the hero of the hour; capturing many who came within his district, and rendering all the towns and villages on or around Vesuvius unsafe. Guards of public security and troops were always in pursuit of him, and often have we watched by night the torches or fires of those who were on his track, but, as if he wore a coat which made him invisible, he managed to escape from many dangers and to continue his audacious acts as a trusty follower of the Bourbons. I forget now in what year it was he captured the Neapolitan banker Avitabile in broad daylight on the road between Torre del Greco and Torre del Annunziata, and carried him to one of his places of concealment on Vesuvius. An enormous sum was demanded for his ransom, which was paid him in gold, with some reduction, and Avitabile, who had been treated with some consideration, was allowed to return to the city. The affair created a great sensation at the time, and extra efforts were made to seize him, though in vain. He represented a cause, though a brigand, and there was no one on the mountain who would betray him, while in its almost inaccessible caverns he found a secure refuge. When hard pressed he had only, like other *canaglia*, to cross the frontier to meet with sympathy and assistance. For some time he lived in freedom in Rome, in the streets of which many like him were to be meet with, but six or seven years only have elapsed since he was kept, for appearance sake, in a kind of honourable custody in the Prison of Termini. "We cannot keep him here, however," said the Director, "for he has not offended against our laws;" so that Rome was the refuge of all the refuse of the Italian Kingdom, and the return of Pilone was the constant source of anxiety to the authorities in Naples. On the occasion referred to I was permitted to have an interview with him, when, under the impression that I shared his political sympathies, he was sufficiently communicative. Formerly a stonecutter in Bosco-Tre Case, he had killed a man, and, having been threatened, on the breaking out of the revolution, with exposure, he killed another and fled to Sicily. He was one of the first, he boasted, to fire a shot in favour of the reaction, and at last returned to the neighbourhood of his native place, where it was not difficult in those times to form the band which struck terror to all around. Of the capture of Avitabile he spoke very freely, observing, "They did not bring me so much as I demanded, but it was a good round sum—I forget how much, but I think 10,000 ducats; it was all in gold, and I thought better to take it, as the pursuit was hot." The interview established two facts—that he was a warm partisan of the Bourbons, who placed great hopes in him, and that, whether in the Termini or at large, Rome was always a safe refuge for him. I believe he has for some time lived there in perfect freedom, coming at intervals to visit his old haunts. In fact, his appearance in Bosco-Tre-Case was announced last April, and several carabineers were sent out to take him. In the dusk of evening they approached the place where he was said to be concealed, and on his presenting himself at the entrance of a cavern one of the guard was about to fire at him when his companion stopped him, saying "He may after all, be a gentleman sportsman." On this Pilone raised his gun and shot the man dead. From that time till last Friday nothing more had been heard of him, when the Questor was informed by a spy that Pilone was to be that morning in Naples to receive a ransom. The trysting-place was near the Orto Botanico, where a man was to leave the omnibus and pay him the sum demanded; but a strong body of police was distributed about, and, as soon as Pilone was recognized under his disguise, one of the guard approached and intimated his arrest. The brigand drew his dagger and wounded him slightly in two places; on which, others coming up, Pilone was wounded mortally under the heart and in several other places, and died an hour afterwards in the prisons of the Questura. Crowds thronged the place on the news being spread, and a kind of exhibition was made of the dead body of the brigand chief, who at one time defied and terrorized all Naples. He was about forty years of age, tall rather than otherwise, with a slouching bend in the upper part of his body, and was a man of great muscular power. Like most of those who have followed the same occupation, Pilone affected great devotion; for, besides a dagger and a small sum of money' there were found on his body many "scapolari" of the Virgin, a book on which was written a prayer to God, and letters with conventual addresses. Thus terminated the life of the brigand-chief of Vesuvius, which would furnish abundant matter for romance. The entrance of the Italians into the Roman States will be the means of unearthing many persons of the same description though not of the same repute. The journals speak of the arrest at Ceprano of another brigand who fled from justice, and has lived quietly in that town for several years under the protection of the Sacred Keys.—*Times*.

Medical Electricity.—The influence of electricity or galvanism in the treatment of certain nervous, muscular, and functional disorders has long been acknowledged by the medical profession, but it has been found that the administration of shocks or intermittent currents acted prejudicially in many cases, and the principle of the inductive coil with modifying power was subsequently introduced. The principle of intermittent shocks was, however, found to be inefficacious, and some of the medical profession were rather reticent in recommending such a mode of application. Some years ago Mr. Pulvermacher introduced a system of applying galvanism to the human body by means of voltaic chain batteries, which has proved highly successful, and has met with the approval of some of the highest members of the medical profession in Paris and London. Among the other inventions of Mr. Pulvermacher is the flexible band battery, composed of a certain number of elements which give more or less tension of electricity. The strength of the battery is capable of being made so great that it will decompose water rapidly, or it may be administered in such a mild and continuous form that its operation is not perceived by the patient. For nervous affections, rheumatism, and functional disorders the permanent flexible battery is specially adapted. It is easy of application, being tied round the body like a belt, and only requiring moistening with vinegar and water once in twenty-four hours. Although the application of Mr. Pulvermacher's process has been recognised by Sir C. Locock, Bart., Sir H. Holland, Bart., and Sir W. Fergusson, Bart., physicians and surgeons to the Queen, and by other leading members of the profession in London, there has been an apathy on the part of the provincial practitioners in adopting the system. Dr. Golding Bird, F.R.S., physician at Guy's Hospital, strongly recommends the system, and a large number of cases are on record in which the process has proved efficacious in that establishment. Mr. Pulvermacher is now staying at the Great Western Hotel in this town, where he will remain till the 9th instant, and from personal experience we can testify that a shock of the most violent character may be produced by the chains, or a most mild, unnoticeable continuous action. By a simple arrangement the continuous current or shock may be converted into a number of intermittent shocks, where such application is desirable. The belts are made of different sizes, in order that they may be applied to all parts of the body, and the price is so extremely moderate that they are placed within the reach of all parties. The inventor is desirous of fully explaining the action of his apparatus, and has been visited by a number of medical practitioners, who expressed their satisfaction at the invention.—*Aris's Birmingham Gazette, November 6th*, 1869.



BRISTOL BRIDGE.

THE A.B.C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.

BEING A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ORNAMENTAL ART OF THE WORLD IN ALL AGES.

PERSIAN.

Judged by the strict rules of ornamentation which we have endeavoured to explain, the Persian style is inferior to any that has been hitherto discussed. The figures in the designs are disconnected—the whole ornament seems, so to speak, to be out of joint; conventional forms are combined with those of nature, the latter at the same time being wholly meaningless. The intellectuality of art, so omnipresent in the grander styles, is thus completely lost sight of in the Persian school.

In due chronological order the Persian follows the Assyrian style to which, in its earliest forms, it is most closely allied; but as our examples are modern, and are more or less Arabesque in character, they may reasonably be placed after the Arabian and Saracenic specimens. Emancipated from that control which prohibited the introduction of animal or vegetable forms in Arabian decoration, the Persians founded a style of ornamentation which, for the reasons given, is far from being pure. In their colouring, as well as form, a want of strictly good taste is evinced. The secondary and tertiary colours are too lavishly employed, while the masses are often very unevenly and inharmoniously distributed. In some instances it must be admitted that Persian designs exhibit simplicity and elegance when the blending of natural with conventional forms does not interfere with their general effect. This, however, is the characteristic of the Persian school, and is a defect which renders it inferior to many other styles.

TABLE TALK.

When an author discourses on critics one does not quite know where to have him. He generalizes of the class while his mind is most likely dwelling on particular instances. That is a common source of error in speculations of all sorts, but it specially besets the writer who has been crossed by the reviewers. He sees a personal motive, a selfish feeling, a want of judgment in every unfavourable comment. Mr. Disraeli is not superior to the common tendency. He repeats this week his general depreciation not merely of the value but of the honesty and independence of all criticism. He once again, in his preface to the new edition of his works, divides his adverse reviewers into two classes: those whose judgment is biassed by personal or political feeling, and those who are embittered by their own failures in literature. Of the first class he, no doubt, meets a host. If his writing were as perfect as the music of the spheres, Mr. Disraeli's literary work would come in for a large share of intense depreciation. As a political man he launched himself, at an early age, into a sea of hostility unlike the opposition which greets ordinary men, or, if we may use the expression, ordinary great men. He is wholly unlike other Englishmen. His ideas, the colour of his opinions, his modes of expression, his style of battle differ in a remarkable degree from those of the writers and public characters in the lists which he entered. The cast of his mind is Asiatic, and in most cases the full range and bearing of his thoughts are not more than half comprehended by his auditors; and when he lays aside large generalizations and betakes himself to pure, sharp logic—a line in which he has not many equals—he even then fails to secure full sympathy, though his reasoning may enforce conviction. To these peculiarities of his mental constitution must be added the fact that he is essentially a satirist. There have been more humourous men, and men of more abundant wit among his contemporaries in the House of Commons, but as a satirist he has had no rival. His shafts are the keenest of any controversialist of his age, and they are of the sort that will leave a sting and make lasting enemies. When such a man writes a book it is likely to get rough handling. Upon the whole, however, considering his position, Mr. Disraeli has not very much to complain of on that score. Beyond question, unwarrantable things have been said of him and his writings in the form of criticism, but at the same time his work has not only been largely praised, it has—we think the calm judges of the future will say—been over-praised. If his merits as a man of letters have been cruelly canvassed in some quarters, his partisans and special admirers have gone such lengths in the opposite direction as to balance the account. But with regard to the second class into which he divides his critics Mr. Disraeli seems to be at fault. It is a mere hack cry that critics are unsuccessful authors, and should not be repeated by a man in the position of the author of "Lothair" without special warrant. Granting that he may have in his mind's eye a man who has failed as a writer of fiction and has harshly reviewed the works of the writer of "Coningsby;" that does not justify the generalization. The truth is that the principal critiques in publications worthy of notice as organs of reviewing are written generally by some of the ablest and most successful authors of the day. The greatest critic of the nineteenth century was Macaulay, and no man ever had a greater success as an author. There are some men, like the famous first editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, who devote all their energies to criticism as a literary profession, but they cannot be called unsuccessful authors, and such writers are as competent judges of literature as if their original works were on everybody's shelves. As to Mr. Disraeli's notion that there is a race of writers "who flatter themselves that by systematically libelling some eminent personage of their times they have a chance of descending to posterity," the assertion is quite unworthy of him, and looks like a betrayal of temper which was not at all called for, seeing how great has been his success and how large the meed of praise that has been lavished on his works. The systematic libeller whom Mr. Disraeli imagines is a purely fictitious character. There is no warrant for him in human experience, and it would have been in better taste if this very successful novelist had neither regalvanized the old imaginary critic on the one side, nor referred to himself as an "eminent personage" on the other. Mr. Disraeli has reason to be proud of his position in the world of letters, and he should bear his literary glories with a little more dignity.

To the countryman making his first acquaintance with the wonders of the metropolis, nothing seems so odd as the gathering of a London crowd. The visitor is surrounded with marvels. The bustle, the traffic, the amazing amount of business, the buildings, the historic spots, the monuments, the names of places and things familiar to readers all over the world, are all so interesting that it seems strange for a moment that the hundreds and thousands of persons thronging to and fro do not give more heed to those sights and sounds. Common sense very soon explains that phenomenon, but it does not so easily solve the mystery with regard to the things which actually do attract and enchain the interest of the Londoner. The stranger sees a vast congregation of people and he tears himself reluctantly from the inspection of something that pleases him greatly to make himself acquainted with the exceptional wonder that has attraction enough to interest these apparently unimpressionable metropolitans. His astonishment is greater even than his disappointment. The attention of the huge mob is occupied with something so utterly trivial that it is hard to conceive how people can be induced to waste a moment's time upon it. Of course the secret is a very simple one. The trivial thing is exceptional; the wonders of London are not. The principle which moves the London crowd has animated thousands upon thousands of people all over England this week. There has been a beautiful light in the sky by night, and innumerable have been the catarrhs and incipient rheumatisms caught in looking up into the sky through the cold evening air. The Northern Lights are far inferior in loveliness to the moon; they are not to be compared in marvellousness with the stars. There is not a clear night in winter or summer when the skies are not as interesting to look at as they have been this week, when remote suns and planetary systems have been eclipsed by a few bright rays quite near the earth and connected with the ordinary processes of the atmosphere. This is another instance of the phenomena of exceptional experiences on the human mind. It is a branch of psychology that has not yet received due attention.

SONNET.

Forget me if thou wilt, I'd rather so
  Than know thy heart full of regrets like mine,
Forget me; 'tis but adding woe to woe
  To think my sorrow mirrored is in thine.
The earth is broad, why should one little spot
  Have power to turn to it my constant thought?
Remembering it, why is all else forgot,
  Or into twilight indistinctness brought?
Forget me: that my absence grieve thee less,
  Thy doing so, my load shall lighter seem,
My heart now dwells in double loneliness,
  And with thy sorrow and its own doth teem.
Forget me, if thou wilt, yet leave me free
Some day to prove I have remembered thee!

St. Germain.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take: it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

Literary Wives.—I must say one word in defence of those of my own sex who, possessed of great natural abilities, are accused of being, on that account, unfitted for making home happy. No woman is so thoroughly competent to make home happy as she who has, by nature and education, all the sympathies of her soul in constant activity. It has often been said that no man can be happy with a literary wife; and often insinuated that, because a woman's heart is interested in literature, it cannot worship his royal highness, Man, with the exclusive devotion that his great natural superiority demands. My good friends, that's not the truth. A woman, gifted intellectually, and constantly improving her natural abilities by thought and study, becomes more discerning and sensitive than the majority of her sex. And as she becomes capable of discerning true worth, she is less disposed to fall down and worship the semblance of the true man. And because she does not look up to and reverence a man whose nature is far below her own, he says:—"My wife is no longer the gentle, loving woman she was when I married her. Alas! she has become literary!" Really! the truth is that the man, conscious of his own inferiority, is unwilling that his wife should gain for herself the honours he knows himself incapable of either bestowing upon her or sharing with her; and it is his jealousy of her abilities rather than her possession of, or exercise of, them, that causes the domestic unhappiness. A woman is never jealous of the prosperity of her husband. She knows herself to be a part of his very self, and is satisfied and happy to be lifted into a position of wealth, honour, or distinction by his efforts. She does not covet his honours. Ah, no! She is happy in knowing that he is glad to win for her the honour and position she cannot win for herself. Literary men are like all other men—no better, no worse. Only as all highly gifted, highly cultivated men are superior to those who are unrefined, uneducated. And literary women are just the same as other women. They all like to be appreciated, and loved; but they don't like to be made unhappy by an inferior husband, simply because he is inferior, and he knows it. Men will tell you that it is terribly uphill work to obtain and maintain a position of honour before the public. Must it not be more than "uphill work" for a woman to do the same, with the additional encumberance of dragging a man up with her, who will neither help her up, nor be left behind? From my own personal observation, I believe it is almost always the case, that a talented wife incurs the jealousy of her husband, because she is talented. So, please old world, don't say any man is unhappy with a literary wife because she is more devoted to literature than himself. But, for once, tell the truth, and say that a woman always loves and is devoted to her husband, if he is worthy of love and devotion, whether she is literary or not. And, you may add, if you please, that the unhappiness said to exist between a husband who is not gifted and a wife who is talented proceeds usually from the fact, that the wife has morally outgrown the husband, and he makes them both unhappy because he cannot keep up with her and will not be left behind.—*London Figaro.*

Professor Tyndall on Water.—We find in the columns of *Nature* an article by Professor Tyndall, on "The Colour of the Lake of Geneva and the Mediterranean Sea." He had had placed in his hand two bottles of water taken from the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Nice, and two other bottles taken from the Lake of Geneva, to enable him to examine whether the colour of the water could in any way be connected with the scattering of light by minute foreign particles, which is found so entirely competent to produce and explain the colour of the sky. The bottles, with their stoppers unmoved, were placed in succession in the convergent beam of an electric lamp. In no respect, says Professor Tyndall, could I discover that the blue of the water was different from that of the firmament. The colour presented by the Mediterranean water was a good sky blue, while that presented by the Geneva water matched a sky of exceptional purity. Though in the action of small particles we have a cause demonstrably sufficient to produce the blueness referred to, it is not the only cause operative. In the Lake of Geneva we have not only the blue of scattering by small particles, but also the blue arising from true molecular absorbtion. Through the action of both these causes, scattering and absorbtion, the intense and exceptional blueness both of the Lake of Geneva and the Mediterranean Sea I hold completely accounted for. The liquids which I examined in 1868 all showed in a greater or less degree the scattering of light, to which was added, in many cases, strong fluorescence. In no respect did the deportment of the non-fluorescent liquids which showed a blue track differ from that of the blue actinic clouds with which I was then occupied. I examined water from various sources and found it uniformly charged, not only with articles small enough to scatter blue light, but with far grosser particles. Tested by the concentrated beam, our ordinary drinking water presents a by no means agreeable appearance; some of the water with which London is supplied is exceedingly thick and muddy. Nor does distillation entirely remove the suspended matter. Soret vainly tried to get rid of it; he diminished its effect, but he did not abolish it. I was favoured a few days ago with specimens of distilled water from four of the principal London laboratories. Looked at in ordinary daylight the liquid in each case would, in ordinary parlance, be pronounced "as clear as crystal," but when placed in the concentrated beam of the electric lamp the notion of purity became simply ludicrous. No one who had not seen it would be prepared for the change produced by the concentrated illumination. There were differences of purity among the specimens, arising, doubtless, from the different modes of distillation, but to an eye capable of seeing in ordinary light what was revealed by the concentrated beam each of the specimens would appear as muddy water. I also examined a specimen of extra purity distilled from the permanganate of potash and liquefied in a glass condenser. It contained a large amount of foreign particles—not of those which scatter blue light, but grosser ones. Such must ever be the case with water distilled in the laden air of cities and collected in vessels contaminated by such air. These facts amply justify the language applied by Prof. Huxley to the statement that solutions without particles can be obtained by the process hitherto pursued.

Josh Billings 'says—"Their air 2 things this wurld for which we air never fully prepared, and those air twins."

At a coloured ball the following notice was posted on the door-post—"Tickets, fifty cents. No gemmen admitted unless he comes hisself."

A gentleman was once arguing with a lady, when at length he stopped. "I tell you what, ma'am," said he, "I'll not argue with you any longer; you're not open to conviction."—"Not open to conviction, sir?" was the indignant reply; "I scorn the imputation, sir; I am open to conviction. But," she added, after a moment's pause, "show me the man who can convince me."

It is stated that M. Gambetta is opposed to an armistice, but that his colleagues are in favour of it. M. Thiers, it is believed, will strongly urge the Government in Paris to consent to the terms recommended by foreign Powers. The *Siècle* is violently opposed to an armistice, and declares that war to the knife is the only thing to give France a signal revenge, a glorious peace, and an immortal Republic.

An American Story.—The beautiful child of a beautiful woman was playing a flageolet on board a vessel in the harbour of Havana, when he fell overboard and was swallowed by a shark; the crew immediately baited a hook and caught the shark, which was of a large size; the fish was cut open, when, to the utter astonishment of everybody, the boy was found snugly seated between a couple of the monster's ribs, still playing his flageolet.

Artemus Ward in Boston.—I returned in the hoss cars, part way. A pooty girl in spectacles sat near me, and was telling a young man how much he reminded her of a man she used to know in Waltham. Pooty soon the young man got out; and smilin' in a seductiv' manner, I said to the girl in spectacles, "Don't I remind you of somebody you used to know?" "Yes," she said, "you do remind me of one man, but he was sent to the penitentiary for stealing a baril of mackril—he died there, so I concluded you ain't him." I did not pursoo the conversation.

The Food Supply in the Channel Islands.—The stoppage of the meat supplies from France has raised the price of provisions to an alarming extent in Jersey and Guernsey, which depend almost entirely on France for their stocks. There was scarcely any meat in the markets on Saturday, and what was there fetched very high prices. Beef ranged from 10d. to 1s.2d. per pound, whilst mutton was as high as 1s.6d., and pork 10d. Butter went up to 1s.8d., and eggs 1s.7d. per dozen. A petition was sent in to the States on Saturday to prohibit the exportotion of any of the island produce during the prohibition in France, but it was rejected unanimously.

A movement has been commenced at Chester with the view of abolishing the annual race meeting. Dean Howson has published a pamphlet on the subject, in which he urges as reasons for discontinuing the races, the shameful immorality which prevails during the race week, the complete stagnation of trade, the unhealthy excitement imbibed by even children in the schools, and lastly, the positive loss to the citizens and inhabitants of Chester by the dishonesty of defaulting strangers. Other pamphlets (among them one by Canon Kingsley on "The Evils of Betting") bearing upon the question will be issued, and, sufficient time being allowed for discussion, a vote of the citizens is proposed to be taken on the subject.

The Postal Telegraphs and the Aurora Borealis.—The magnificent display of "Northern Lights," noticeable on Monday and Tuesday nights, has seriously interfered with the working of the telegraphs, putting some of the wires *hors de combat*, and charging others with electric currents, which rendered the transmission of signals difficult and uncertain. This state of things prevailed not merely during the evening, when the Aurora was visible, but also during the daytime, when the cause of the strong earth currents, prevalent on all the Northern and many of the North Western and Irish circuits, could only be conjectured. As a matter of course this severe electrical disturbance caused a good deal of unavoidable delay on the circuits which were chiefly used.

Who Art Thou?—A few Sundays ago, as Mr. Ward Beecher, the American preacher, was about commencing his sermon, a stout, fatherly-looking man was endeavouring to make his way through the crowd, to get within a better hearing distance of the distinguished orator. At that moment Mr. Beecher's voice rang out the words of the text—"Who art thou?" "Who art thou?" again cried out the dramatic preacher. The stout party, thinking himself in the wrong, perhaps by pressing forward, and, believing himself to be personally addressed, startled the brethren and non-plussed their reverend chieftain by sedately replying:—"I'm a pig merchant from Chicago, sir. I hope you ain't mad. There ain't nary chair, or else I'd a sot down." Plymouth Church didn't recover its serenity for ten minutes.

Hood's Answers to Correspondents.—"Answers to newspaper correspondents" make a leading feature in many of the largely circulating periodicals of the day. The industrious writer must often be at a loss both to imagine questions and replies. Perhaps they may gain something by learning how Tom Hood used to answer *his* correspondents. Here is a specimen:—"'The Echoes,' we fear, will not answer." "'Alien' is foreign to his subject." "'W.,' 'Tears of Sensibility,' had better be dropped." "'B.' is surely humming." "The 'Night Thoughts' are not admired, because the author was Young." "'T.' says that his tale is out of his own head; is he a tadpole?" "'Y.Y.' a word to the Y's is sufficient." "The essay on the funeral ceremonies of different nations should be printed in the dead languages. We decline it on the part of the English." "Mr. R. complains that we are 'backward in forwarding his paper.' Does he mean by the clause to take us for crabs?" "The sonnet to Miss Tree is forwarded by the twopenny post." "'The Captive' is ready to be restored." "The essay on agricultural distress would only increase it."

GOSSIP.

Madame Sass has gone to St. Petersburg.

Miss Bateman is playing "Mary Warner" at Glasgow.

Madame Szavardy (*ci-devant* Claus) is in London.

Mr. Sothern will appear at Leeds to-night in "Birth."

Mr. William Howitt is writing a poem on the War.

Madame Goldschmidt-Lind is expected shortly in the United States.

Miss Nelly Smith is engaged to play in the Covent Garden pantomime.

Mr. and Mrs. Rousby are playing in "'Twixt Axe and Crown" at Belfast.

Professor Henry Morley has a new volume in the press, "Clement Marot and other Studies."

The interior of the Gaiety Theatre is to be profusely covered with mirrors.

Mr. R. Reece is writing a burlesque for the Royalty, which will shortly be produced.

A translation of the Iliad, by Mr. J. G. Cordery, of the Bengal Civil Service, is announced.

Mr. W. Driver, late Clown at the Haymarket Theatre, &c., died on Friday, the 14th instant.

A dramatic version of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" is in active preparation at the Standard.

Mr. Darwin is busy on his new book, "The Descent of Man, and on Selection in relation to Sex."

Mr. W. J. Cordner, the musician, died lately. His funeral *cortége* extended nearly three-quarters of a mile.

Madame Arabella Goddard is in treaty with Holland and Belgium for a series of concerts in the winter.

A volume of poems by the late Robert Leighton, with a memoir of the author, may be expected about Christmas.

Lord Lytton is said to be writing a play for Niblo's Theatre, New York, for which he is to be paid 5,000 dols.

The next novelty at the Princess's Theatre will be a dramatic version by Mr. Wilkie Collins of his own story, "Man and Wife."

It is stated that Mr. Disraeli, encouraged by the success of "Lothair," contemplates writing another novel.

Mr. J. C. Earl is engaged upon a work, to be called "Lives of the English Premiers, from Sir Robert Walpole to Sir Robert Peel."

A new burlesque, by Mr. Arthur Wood, has been produced at the Olymic Theatre. Its subject is the story of "Paul and Virginia."

Mr. Elihu Rich has undertaken to compile a popular history of the war between France and Germany for issue in monthly parts.

A new theory about malaria, founded on observations made in several parts of India, has been originated by Dr. Oldham, an Indian surgeon.

Mr. O'Connor. the eminent scene-painter, has gone to Sedan to make sketches for some new piece that will ere long be placed on the London boards.

Alexander Seroff, a Russian composer, has written, in French, what is termed a "grand" work, upon Beethoven's celebrated "number nine" symphony.

We were told the other day that one of Madame Grisi's youngest daughters promises to take high rank as a singer, in right of her remarkable natural gifts.—*Athenæum.*

Mdlle. Nilsson was robbed of a diamond ornament, worth 2,000 dols., while being dragged to an hotel in her carriage by enthusiastic Swedes.—*Court Circular.*

Mr. Strachan's Christmas burlesque at the Strand is *not* founded on "'Twixt Axe and Crown," as recently intimated, but deals with the history of Cœur de Lion.—*Court Circular.*

The writer of the descriptions of the German army before Metz, that have oppeared in the *Daily News*, is Mr. Archibald Forbes, proprietor of the *London Scotsman* newspaper.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* is to have a characteristic supplement to the Christmas number, a sort of historical summary of the year, to be called the "Gentleman's Annual."—*Echo.*

Lovers of good poetry will be glad to hear that Mr. J. C. Hotten has just published "The Epic of Women, and other poems," by Arthur W. E. O'Shaughnessy; with some original designs, by J. T. Nettleship.

Messrs. Fields and Osgood, of Boston, announce an illustrated Christmas book, called "Winter Poems," which will contain poems new and old by Mr. Emerson, Mr. Whitier, Prof. Longfellow, and Mr. Bryant.

Dr. Von Vangerow, the celebrated Professor of Roman law, died at Heidelberg on the 10th, after a long illness; his lectures, so well known to all who have ever studied at Heidelberg, attracted hearers from all parts of Germany.

Amongst those who have arrived in London from Paris is M. Adolphe Yvon, the well-known French artist, who has been awarded several tributes to his ability, including the Legion of Honour.

We understand that Dr. Schimper, the palæontologist, escaped from Strasburg the day before the final closing of the gates at the commencement of the siege. Fears are entertained of the safety of his fine collection.—*Nature.*

The *Musical Standard* says that the Society of Russian music at St. Petersburg intend to add their part to the honours this year paid to the memory of Beethoven. The chef d'orchestre of the Opera Russe will conduct the concerts.

The *Musical Standard* says that more than three thousand persons assembled to participate in a grand concert given in the Hall de l'Harmonie at Antwerp by the Grétty Choral Society, in aid of the poorest families of the Antwerp Militiamen, who have been called to arms.

Something more than a mere local celebrify has been lost to Edinburgh in George Moir, LL.D., who died there on Wednesday, in his seventy-first year. Mr. Moir had filled the chairs of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres and Scots Law, and the Sheriffships of Ross and Stirlingshire, and was a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine* and the *Edinburgh Review.*

The *Musical Standard* states that an entirely new edition of the complete pianoforte scores (with English and Italian words) of the most popular operas will shortly be published by Messrs. Boosey and Co. This "Royal Edition of Operas" will be edited by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, and will be produced at fortnightly intervals, commencing on the 1st proximo with Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

An interesting and valuable relic of one of the greatest actors who ever adorned the British stage is now in the possession of Mr. William Saltley. It consists of an antique chair of solid oak, curiously carved, bearing on the border of the back panel the inscription, "David Garrick, 1774, Grub-street," and upon the panel itself the Shakesperian motto, "All the world's a stage." A larger chair, adorned with the name and titles of Sir Godfrey Kneller, carved in a somewhat similar fashion, is also in the possession of Mr. William Saltley—*The Era.*

Miss Herbert is seriously ill.

Joachim is about to visit St. Petersburg.

Sophia and Anne are taking a farewell tour.

Mr. Leighton has returned to London, much improved in health.

News from New Zealand reports the serious illness of Mrs. Robert Heir.

According to the *Orchestra*, M. Lotto, violinist, leaves this week for America.

A "Life of Daniel Manin" is about to be published in Italian.

Victor Massé, the well-known composer of operas in Paris is expected in London.

Mdme. Anna Bishop is to appear before the public again. This time at Boston, U.S.

Messrs. Strahan are publishing a volume of Lectures and Tracts by Keshuo Chunder Sen.

M. Desjardins, a young violinist, and first prize of the Conservatoire, has arrived from Paris.

On the 1st of November Mr. Charlton Tucker will publish "King Arthur," by Lord Lytton.

Prof. Henry Morley has a new volume in the press, "Clement Marot, and other Studies."

Mr. Burnand's new burlesque for the Vaudeville will be called "Elizabeth; or, the Invisible Armada."

M. Telefsen, pianist, pupil of Chopin, and composer of several *morçeaux de salons* is in London.—*Orchestra.*

Professor O. W. Holmes ("The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table") is busy on a new volume of "Essays."

The work on London, which Mr. Blanchard Jerrold has written and Gustave Doré has illustrated, will be out shortly.

We regret to learn the decease of Mr. Balfe, who died on Thursday at Rowney Abbey, Herts, from congestion of the lungs.

It is reported from New York that the illness of Mdlle. Nilsson has caused the series of concerts organised for her to be suspended.

The Christmas pieces for the Adelphi and Princess's Theatres and for the Crystal Palace are being furnished by Mr. Farnie.

The miserable young man Bayley who robbed Miss Nellie Joy at the Olympic, and was convicted a few weeks since, has died in prison.

Mozart's opera, "Il Flauto Magico," will commence the winter season at Covent Garden on the 31st inst.—*Musical Standard.*

A volume of poems by the late Robert Leighton, with a memoir of the author, may be expected about Christmas.

The author of "Ginx's Baby" is Mr. Edward Jenkins, barrister, an unsuccessful Parliamentary candidate at the last general election.—*Echo.*

"Lothair" is causing so much excitement in Russia that the booksellers in St. Petersburg cannot supply copies rapidly enough to meet the demand.

Dr. Franz Hüffer is writing a series of critical articles on living English poets, in the *Ergänzungsblätter*, a quarterly review of large circulation in Germany.

It is stated that Rossini's "Messo Solennelle" will be performed by the Royal Italian Opera Company at St. James's Hall on the 16th of next month.

Another novel by Garibaldi is announced. It is being issued as a *feuilleton* in the *Eco d'Italia*, a newspaper "representing the Italian press in New York."

A series of papers on that ethnological mystery, the barbarous hill-tribes of China, the Mia-tse, has been commenced by the Rev. J. Edkins, in the *Chinese Recorder.*

The Reminiscences of Mark Lemon, now appearing under the title of "With a Show in the North," in a popular magazine, are to be re-published at Christmas.—*Echo.*

Mr. A. Harris will again open Covent Garden Theatre at Christmas, when he will produce a grand pantomime, entitled "The Sleeping Beauty; or Harlequin and the Spiteful Fairy."

Mdlle. Louise Kellogg gave a grand concert at at the Academy of Music, New York, on the 8th inst., previous to her tour through the States. The hall was crowded and the audience enthusiastic.

We hear (says the *Musical Standard*) that Mr. Mapleson complains bitterly to the Manchester press of the meagre support accorded his operatic performances for the last two years, by the well-to-do public of that important industrial centre.

The October number of the *Rivista Europea* contains an eloquent "Ave Roma, Salve Firenz," by Professor Angelo De Gubernatis, on the patriotic sacrifices which Florence is anxious to make on behalf of Rome as the capital of Italy.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Watts are preparing for publication a volume of poetry, under the title of "Aurora; a Volume of Verse by a Husband and Wife." Mrs. Watts will be remembered under her maiden name of Anna Mary Howitt.

Mr. G. F. Rowe, who is well known for his character of "Wilkins Micawber," will shortly reappear in London at the Princess's Theatre. Mr. Wilkie Collins is now engaged in dramatising his popular story of "No Name" for Mr. Rowe to present the character of "Captain Wragge."

We hear that there will appear shortly a series of twelve brief poems by the Poet Laureate, which are connected by a love-story, and will be illustrated by as many designs by Mr. Arthur Hughes. The verses will be accompanied by music, the composition of Mr. Sullivan, and issued in a handsome manner as a table-book of the first class in square octavo.—*Athenæum.*

It is good for an author to get himself talked about. No sooner has the Marquis of Lorne won the heart, and (positively) the hand, of a fair Princess, than his book of travels, "A Trip to the Tropics and Home through America," published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, passes into a second edition, and thus acquires a factitious popularity.—*London Figaro.*

A correspondent of the *Globe*, correcting a misstatement of fact, reminds the public that in 1829, the present Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Philpot, was the Senior Wrangler, and *second* Smith's Prizeman, whereas the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, was Second Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. Both these eminent men figured in the first class of the Classical Tripos.—*Court Circular.*

In our last number we gave the names of three of the tales which will be found in Mr. Morris's coming volume. A correspondent sends us the names of the other three:—"The Ring given to Venus" (a legend treated, execrably, by Moore in his juvenile poems), "Bellerophon in Lycia," "The Hill of Venus." An epilogue will of course conclude the work, but it will not be a long one: nothing like the prologue in length. —*Athenæum.*

Mr. Byron protests against Mr. Boucicault's proposition to reduce the prices of admission to the best-class theatres, and hopes there will be no more theatres erected in London until the present establishments pay better. He cannot see that the indiscriminate erection of playhouses is in any way calculated to benefit the artist, whether author or actor. His experience is that the high-priced theatres pay best, and that in England a visit to the theatre is regarded as a luxury for which people are willing to pay. It is not fair, he adds, to compare America with England. "The Americans, like the French, rush to the theatres as a matter of course; the English, on the contrary, have to be dragged there."

THE DUCAL HOUSE OF CAMPBELL.

The noble Scottish house of Campbell, of whom the Duke of Argyll—the M'Callum More, in Gaelic phrase—is regarded as the acknowledged chief, and whose future head is the son-in-law elected of her Majesty, although it stands only third in the Scottish role of precedence among dukes, is in one sense the first and foremost of Scottish titles, for no other house, either of Lowland or of Highland origin, ever counted among its members so great and illustrious a catalogue of ennobled and otherwise distinguished individuals. In this respect the Campbells may claim superiority to the Scotts, the Hamiltons, the Murrays, the Grahams, and even to the Stuarts. In our own day they hold, or have held, the Dukedom of Argyll, the Scottish Earldom and English Marquisate of Breadalbane, the English Earldom of Cawdor, the Barony of Stratheden, and the Barony of Campbell; and the Barony of Clyde, of Indian celebrity, was conferred on one who, if he had not a Campbell for his father, at least on his mother's side belonged to the clan. A Campbell within the last ten years has held the Lord Chancellorship of England, a few years before having been Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and the son of a Scottish minister not overburdened with this world's wealth could boast before he died that, having come to London a poor man, he had won his way by his own energy and exertions to two peerages and two Woolsacks. At the present moment, too, the Campbells enjoy no less than eleven baronetcies, English and Scottish. In the lists of the Orders of the Thistle and the Bath, and in the roll of "Knights Bachelors," both past and present, the name of Campbell figures very largely; and not many other names outshine it in the lists of British Generals and Admirals during the last century and a half. It is now more than eight centuries since the first Campbell on record, called Campbell of Gillespie, acquired by marriage with the heiress of one of the Gaelic chieftains the lordships of Lochow or Loch Awe. A few descents from this "Laird" bring us down to Gillespie Campbell, who witnessed a charter granted by Alexander III., and whose son acquired the title of "M'Callum More," either from his conquests or from his tall stature. The son of this last-mentioned chief, Niel Campbell of Lockow, was rewarded for the aid which he gave to Bruce in crushing some of his stoutest opponents, by the hand of the Princess Mary, the sister of Robert Bruce, and by being established in the chieftaincy of Argyll in the place of the smaller district of Lockow. His son by the Lady Mary, Sir Colio Campbell, retook for King David Bruce the Castle of Dunoon, and in reward of that service was appointed Heritable Keeper of the fortress. From that time down to the present the fortunes of the Campbells have gone from less to greater, almost without a break. The great grandson of the last-named chief, Sir Duncan Campbell, was named by James I. of Scotland a member of the Privy Council, and constituted Justiciar and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Argyll. In these offices he was continued by James II., who made him a Lord of Parliament by the title of Lord Campbell, and, on his early death, advanced his grandson, the second Lord Campbell, to the Earldom of Argyll. This nobleman held a variety of high offices at the Scottish Court, and in the Royal Household, was sent as Ambassador on more than one occasion both to England and France, and ultimately made Lord Chancellor of Scotland. His son, Alexander, second Earl of Argyll, commanded the vanguard of the Scottish Army at the battle of Flodden Field, where he fell side by side with the King. His son, Colin, third Earl, was one of the four Counsellors of James V., from whom he obtained a grant of the lordship of Abernethy, then vested in the Crown by forfeitnre, and afterwards a confirmation of the hereditary Shrievalty of Argyllshire. He was also appointed to the high office of Lord Justiciar of Scotland, which remained for a century hereditary in his family. His son and successor, Archibald, the fourth Earl, was the leader of the reforming movement north of the Tweed, and was the first person of consequence in Scotland that publicly embraced the Protestant religion. His two sons, who both succeeded to the Earldom, were both of them Lord High Chancellors of Scotland. The son of the latter, Archibald, seventh Earl, a military officer of high reputation, had two sons, of whom the younger was created Lord Kintyre, but the title expired at his death. The eighth Earl, a man of great piety and worth, returned to the "old faith," as it was called, and, therefore, was allowed or obliged to make over his estates to his son, who, in 1638, was summoned to London to give advice to the King when the National Covenant was framed and sworn to by nearly the entire population of Scotland. On his father's death he espoused the Protestant cause even more strongly; and returning from London to Glasgow, he openly espoused the cause of the Reformed Church against the Court. To repress the rising of the Macdonalds and the Earl of Antrim in aid of the invasion of Scotland by the Royalist party, he raised a force of nearly a thousand men in Kintyre and Lorne. He was subsequently created Marquis of Argyle, and became General of the Army of the Estates. He played a conspicuous, but somewhat doubtful part in the troubled period of the Rebellion, at one time opposing the Royalists, and at another placing the Scottish Crown on the head of Charles II. at Scone, and then again submitting to the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, and sitting in the Parliament of the Protector Richard. He was attainted and beheaded for this temporizing conduct at the Restoration, and for a time it appeared as if the fortunes of the house of Campbell were destined to undergo a reverse; but in 1663 his son contrived to obtain a reversal of the attainder, and was restored to the Earldom (though not to the Marquisate), and shared largely in the profits and preferments which followed on the King's restoration: but he, too, like his father, played a double part by taking the Test of 1661 with a mental reservation. He was, however, innocent of the charge of high treason, of which his opponents contrived to obtain his conviction, and through which eventually he was brought to the block. His son and successor, Archibald, tenth Earl—so fortunately acknowledged by Parliament before the reversal of his father's attainder—was one of the Commissioners deputed by the Estates to offer the Crown of Scotland to the Prince of Orange, and to tender to him the Coronation Oath. He was appointed Colonel of the Scots Horse Guards, and afterwards raised for the King a regiment of his own clan, at the head of which he distinguished himself in Flanders. It was he who in 1801 was raised to the Dukedom. The second Duke of Argyll was created an English peer, as Lord Chatham and Duke of Greenwich, in reward of his services in furthering the union with England, his brother Archibald being also created on the same account Viscount and Earl of Islay. He served under Marlborough in Flanders, was at one time Generalissimo of the Forces in Spain, and on the accession of the House of Hanover, he was appointed General-in-Chief of the Royal Forces in Scotland, in which capacity he took an active and zealous part in suppressing the Stuart rising under the Pretender in 1715. His brother, the Earl of the Islay, who was Justiciar-General of Scotland, became at his death third Duke of of Argyll. "By these two brothers," it has been remarked by historians, "the views of a certain party in Scotland at the time of the union to perpetuate their authority over their fellow-countrymen were actually realised, the whole kingdom having become subject to them through the servility of the few members which Scotland then returned to Parliament, and, indeed, the latter had the whole affairs and patronage of Scotland so entirely at his disposal that he was known among contemporary circles as the King of Scotland.'" He died in 1761, when his own immediate honours, like the English honours of his brother, became extinct, the Dukedom and other Scottish honours reverting to his cousin, John Campbell, fourth Duke, whose son, John, the fifth Duke, married one of the three beautiful Miss Gunnings, and was eventually created an English peer as Lord Sundridge, of Coombe Bank, in the county of Kent, his wife also being raised to the Peerage as Baroness Hamilton in her own right. The Duke, who died in 1806, was the grandfather of the present "M'Callum More," George Douglas Campbell, eighth Duke, whose eldest son is about to connect his family with Royalty by marriage.

NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's-hill, and 56, Ann-street, Birmingham.)

Improvemements in the manufacture of lace made on bobbin net or twist lace machines. T. Wright and J. Fox, Nottingham.

Improvements in breach-loading needle guns. H. Atkinson, London. (A communication from C. A. Klintberg, Sweden.)

Improvements in the manufacture of heels for boots and shoes. W. Hart, Norwich, Norfolk.

Improvements in steam engines. E. Wigzell and J. Pollit, Halifax, Yorkshire.

Improvements in means of stoppering or closing the necks, mouths, or openings of bottles, jars, and other similar vessels. J. Underwood, Highgate, Middlesex.

An improvement in or an addition to earrings. W. German, Brighton, Sussex.

Improvements in the mode of and apparatus for working railway signals. W. H. Preece and W. E. Langdon, Southampton.

An improved construction and arrangement of grate bars. J. H. Johnson, London. (A communication from J. Cone, Bristol, Pennsylvania, and J. McEldery, Jersey, U. S.)

Improvements in hammocks. A. McAlister, London.

Improvements in the manufacture of bearings, slides, and packings for steam engines and other machinery. J. H. Johnson, London. (A communication from E. D. Murfey, New York, U. S.)

A new and improved medicinal preparation of cod-liver oil, called cod-liver oil jelly. J. Agnew, Liverpool.

Improvements in the arrangement of pipes for drawing liquids from casks and other vessels. F J. Ortner, London.

Improvements in the manufacture of artificial alkaloids derived from coal tar, and in the preparation of salts of the said alkaloids. J. Casthelaz, Paris.

The writing ball, being improvements in means for writing and telegraphic purposes. P. Jensen, London. (A communication from M. Hansen, Denmark.)

An improved apparatus for the breeding of oysters. B. Bert, Bordeaux, France.

(*Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid*).

Improvements in breech-loading firearms. W. R. Lake, London. (A communicanion from S. Norris, Massachusetts, U.S.)

Improvements in the construction of telegraphic cables, and in the apparatus for the manufacture thereof. A. F. Jalonreau, Paris, and C. L. Lardy, Neuchasel, Switzerland.

Improvements in the construction of breech-loading revolving firearms. J. Adams, London.

Improvements in the means and apparatus for pulverising substances, more particularly applicable to the pulverisation of materials for porcelain paste. C. D. Abel London. (A communication from C. F. Tjulander and J. R. Alsing, Stockholm, Sweden.)

Improvements in sinking or forming wells, and in apparatus to be used for this and similar purposes. J. L. Norton, London. (A communication from S. Brewer, New York, U.S.)

Improvements in the manufacture of alumina and salts of alumina from blast furnace slag or from other silicates of alumina containing an excess of lime or magnesia. W. Crossley and T. C. Hutchinson, Middlesborough-on-Tees, Yorkshire.

Improvements in the permanent way of, and in signalling on railways. J. Hunter, Greenwich, Kent.

Improvements in means for ventillating buildings and other places. J. White, London.

An improved wheel for steam carriages to be used on common roads. R. W. Thomson, Edinburgh, N.B.

Improvements in machinery for cutting files. J. Dodge, Manchester,

Improvements in bottling apparatus. S. Stackwood, London.

Improvements in spinning machinery. J. H. Johnson, London. (A communication from J. Eason, Boston, U.S.)

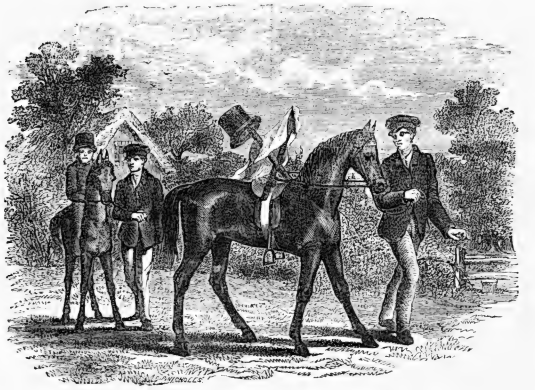
Improvements in and in apparatus for the treatment and for the reception of urine and fœcal matter. R. Weare, Compton, Stafford.

Improvements in the mode of and apparatus for burning the gases arising from the distillation of liquid hydro-carbon, and also in economising fuel by the said process. G. and E. Dorsett, and J. B. Blythe, London.

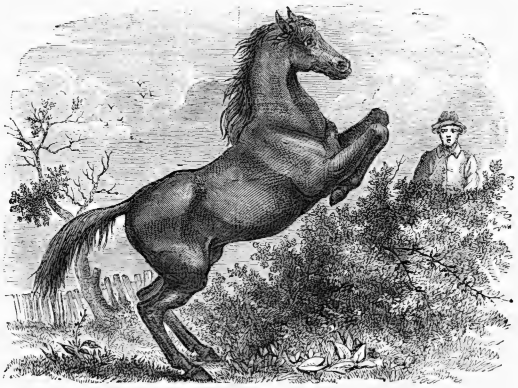
Improvements in the manufacture of lace in twist lace machines. T. B. Cutts, Wilford, and F. W. Brooksbank, Nottingham.

Improvements in the manufacture of wheaten flour and bread. R. Palmer, London, and H. S. Hird South Croydon, Surrey.

Dr. WALTON writes—*Nov. 20, 1860, from Coshocton, Ohio*:—"I am happy to inform you that Perry Davis's Pain Killer cures this new disease, diphtheria, or sore throat, that prevails to so alarming an extent in this section. It has proved so successful here that scarcely any other remedy is now used, and I have not known it fail in a single instance when used in time.



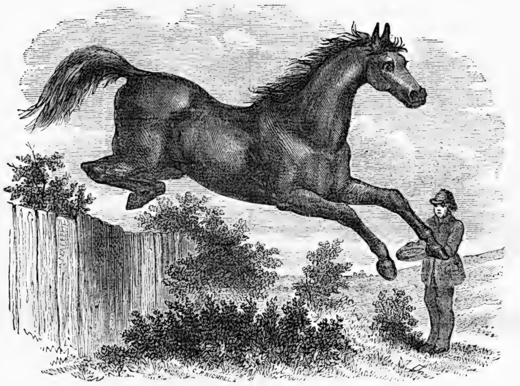
THE FIRST LESSON.



RISING TO THE LEAP.

EXERCISES IN HUNTING.

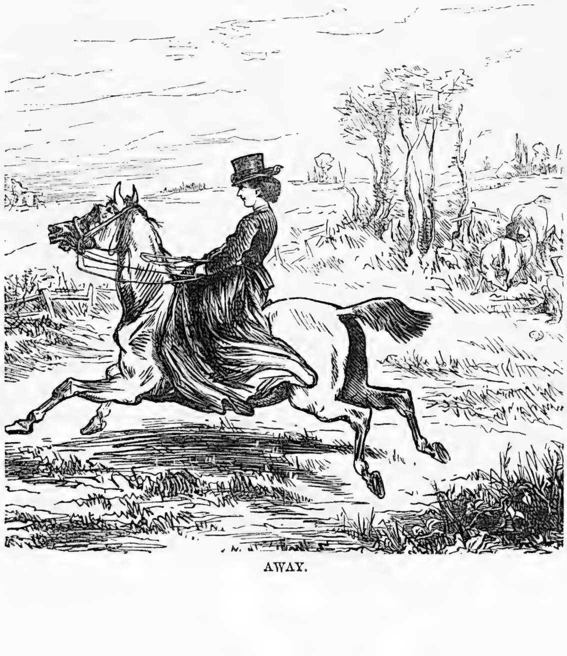
We are now fairly launched into the hunting season. It is characteristic of the English as a Northern race that they take their chief outdoor exercise in the winter. For the next six months almost every county in the land will be scoured three or four times a week by hounds and hard riders, and those who do not follow the pack will sympathise with those who do, and enjoy the sport by proxy. We are rather surfeited with war news and war scenes, and we cannot resist the temptation to come home again at the call of the first notes of the chase. The figures we present on this page are introductory to the pleasures, the hazards, and the enjoyment of hunting. We begin with the colt, taking his first lesson as a carrying animal; and we avail ourselves of the sound advice and excellent instructions given on this subject by Mr. Edward Mayhew, in his excellent work, recently published, and noticed this week in our literary column, called the "Illustrated Horse Management." It is to Mr. Mayhew that we are indebted for these illustrations. He takes the colt from its weaning, and, starting with the axiom that every gentleman should be his own horsebreaker, he tells us what to do with it in order to train it for its work. The young animal, he says, should be taken occasionally to the forge, there to stand among other horses; but not to be shod. From its earliest days man should appear as the necessary companion to every movement, and it will soon learn to follow like a dog. When the colt is no longer permitted to run by its parent's side the education ought to assume the character of earnest. A small snaffle should be attached to a regular bridle, and when the youngster is led out to exercise this harness should be put on. The surcingle should be exchanged for something resembling a saddle, and ultimately a dumb jockey ought to be mounted on the back. Upon the extended points of the last machine an old hat and a cloth may be affixed. These objects will at first excite horror: but fear not being justified, and the colt not being hurt by the dreaded presence, confidence will return. A sack stuffed with straw and moulded somewhat into the shape of a man should then be placed over the dumb jockey. Little stirrups should hang on either side, while, to complete the whole, reins may be fastened to the bit; a portion of these last being formed of india-rubber, for not a few mouths are permanently destroyed by the unyielding tug of the heavy-fisted breaker. These lessons should be continued daily until the colt has attained its second year, nothing weightier than a dumb jockey being placed upon its back before it has completed its third year. After that a very diminutive lad may be put into the colt's saddle; but as boys are too apt to spoil the mouth by hanging back and holding on by the reins, the india-rubber had better be continued, and the jockey instructed not to interfere with the bridle except when necessary to guide the animal. The education of the horse, Mr. Mayhew assures us, may be perfected without allowing any "professing brute," under the name of a horse-breaker, to spoil the animal's temper, and to lay the seeds of future disease by ill-treatment of a few week's duration. It is only after its fifth year that the animal should be taught to leap. "To place a rider on an animal's back," continues our authority, "and then to expect a bar to be cleared, is very like loading a young lady with a sack of flour as a preparatory to a dancing lesson. This folly is, however, universally practised, and so is that of teaching the paces when the quadruped's attention is engrossed by the burden which the spine has to sustain. Leaping is best taught by turning the horse into a small paddock, having a low hedge or hurdle-fence across its centre. A rider should, in sight of the animal, take an old horse over this several times. The groom, who brings the corn at the meal hour, then goes to that side where the animal is not, and calls, shaking up the provender all the while his voice sounds. The boundary will soon be cleared. When half the quantity is eaten, the man should proceed to the opposite compartment, and call again. If this is done every time the young horse is fed, the fence may be gradually heightened; after six months of such tuition a light rider may be safely placed upon the back. Instruction thus imparted neither strains the structure nor tries the temper. The habit is acquired without those risks which necessarily attend a novel performance, while a burden oppresses the strength, and whip or spur distracts the attention. The body is not disabled by the imposition of a heavy load before its powers are taxed to the uttermost. The quadruped has all its capabilities unfettered, and, in such a state, leaping speedily becomes as easy of performance as any other motion." Not until the seventh year, according to Mr. Mayhew, should the horse be taken into the active service of its master. This will startle many readers, but our author gives good reasons for his theories, and as he is a man of great knowledge of his subject his advice is well worthy of attention. Our fourth sketch carries the art of hunting many steps further. The lady's horse is in very excellent feather, and looks as if he had been trained on Mr. Mayhew's cautious and humane system. The animal looking over the gate, in our fifth picture, is out of the fray. He is a mere spectator of a run in which he appears to take great interest. Be he hunter or hack his turn will come before the winter is over.



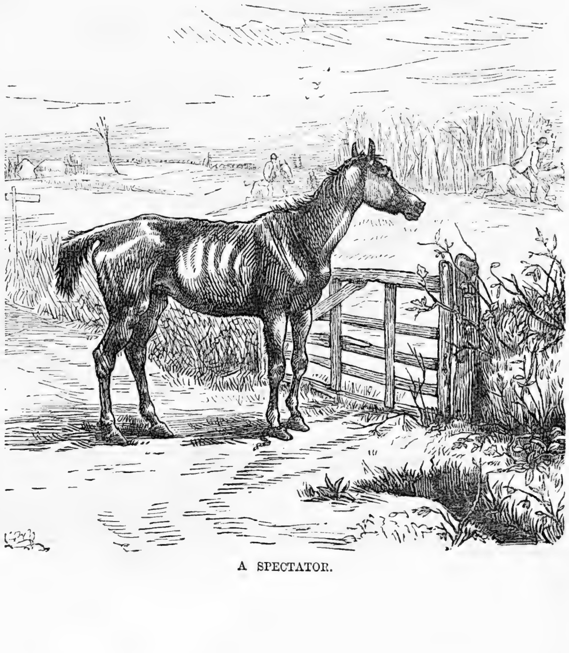
CLEARING THE FENCE.

According to Berlin newspapers, deserters from Metz have become so numerous that there was some idea of sending them back again. They prayed, however, on their knees, to be received. Starvation in the town is said to have reached its highest point.

The notorious George Francis Train arrived at Marseilles from San Francisco on Saturday. He was present at a meeting held in the Alhambra, where he made an energetic speech. "I am surprised," he said, "to see half a million of Prussians in France, but I am still more astonished to see the nonchalant apathy with which France accepts the cruel outrage of this barbarous invasion. You are discussing a loan in property, but if you let things go on, you will have no property left." He drew a picture of the misfortunes of France, and offered to have a hundred thousand rifles brought over from America, as well as powder, bullets, and cartridges. "The battle must be fought man against man. A good army must be immediately formed in the South, and then advance on Paris." He advised that not an inch of territory or a stone of a fortress should be ceded. After the forts were taken, the *enceinte* should be defended; after the *enceinte*, the ramparts; after the ramparts, the barricades; after the barricades, the breasts of living men; and then a mine to hurl the invader into eternity. This speech was frantically applauded.

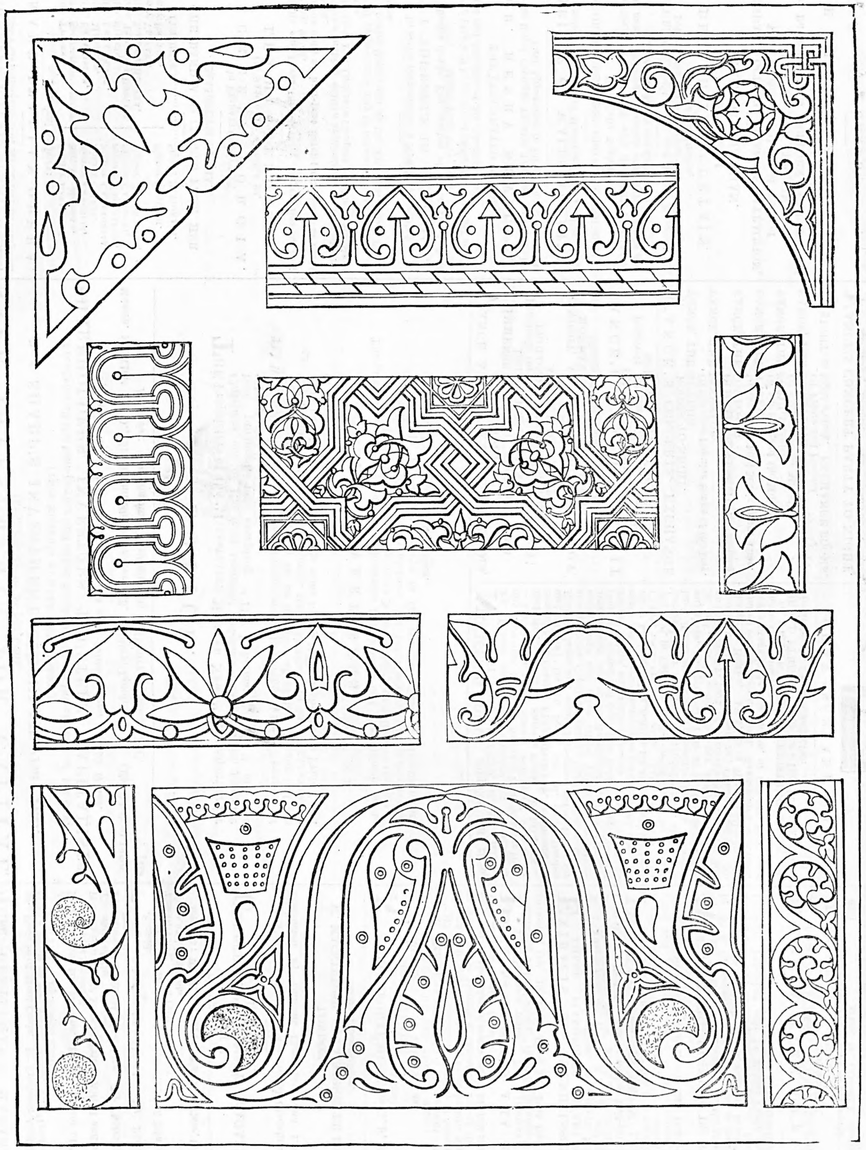


AWAY.

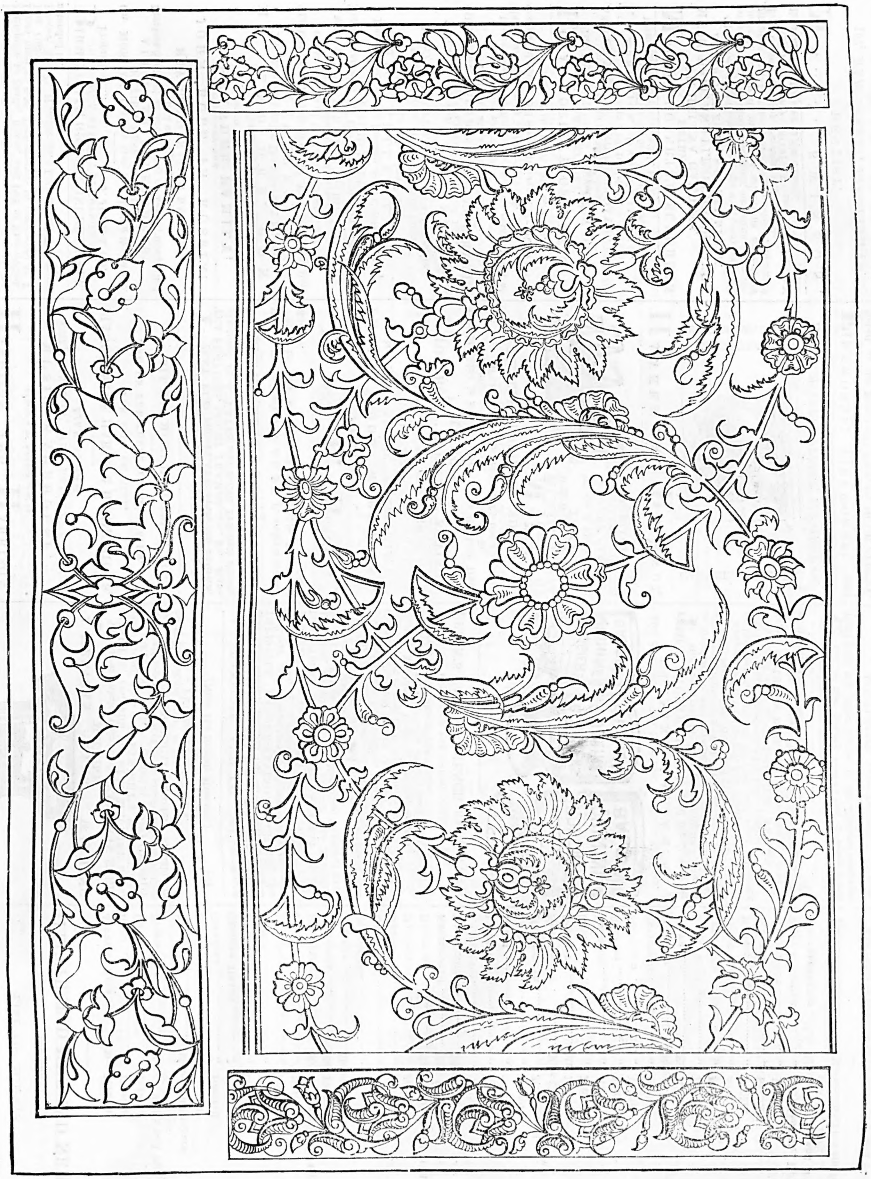


A SPECTATOR.

ARABIAN.



PERSIAN.



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Signor Rinaldini,
Mr. W. Morgan,
Signor Fancelli,
Signor Ciampi,
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Signor Antonnucci,
and
Signor Cotogni.

Conductor....................Signor Bevignani.

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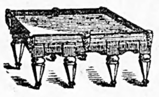

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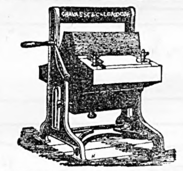

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Notes and Incidents. [81

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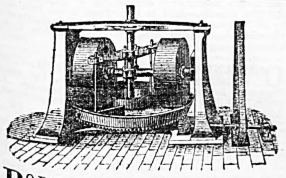

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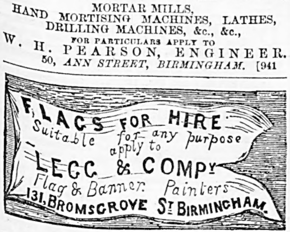

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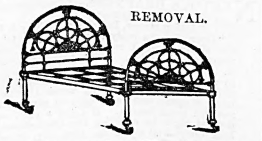

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EPILEPSY.—(Testimonial.)

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PARALYSIS.—(Testimonial.)

"White House, Hasland-road, Chesterfield, March 16, 1870.
(Extract.)

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"GEORGE WILSON.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEAFNESS.—(Testimonial.)
(Extract.)

"Union House, Peterborough, May 5, 1870.

"Dear Sir,—In reply to yours of the 1st inst., the Chain-Band I received has given me the greatest satisfaction. I cannot speak too highly of it. I gave it a fair trial at first, and could hear so well that I did not use it for a long time, but finding my hearing getting worse I commenced using it again, and I am happy to say that I have received great benefit. If I get a cold, and am deaf at night, by applying the Chain-Band I can hear quite well again the next day, &c.—Yours respectfully, "J. PATRICK.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—(Testimonial.)

"6, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street, June 1, 1870.

"I have been suffering from the effects of nervous debility for fifteen months. Symptoms—Weakness of the eyes, great debility, depression of spirits, weakness of the back, &c. After using your Volta-Electric Chain-Bands for three weeks I find myself much better in every way—strength and general condition of the body much improved, and all the symptoms that worried me so much disappearing.

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RHEUMATISM and SEVERE HEADACHE.—(Testimonial.)
(Extract.)

"Hinton, St. George, May 9, 1870.

"As I am suffering from a very severe nervous headache at times over my left eye and head, nearly depriving me of sight while it continues, my mother, Mrs. Capes, has derived much benefit from the use of your Chains, which she had for rheumatism. Last night I had a very severe pain in my head, and I applied one of her Chain-Bands, which relieved me. I should like to have one for the head, &c. "MARGARET CAPES.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

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